THE LOVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND.
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER.
CATTO'S
WHISKY
will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the Ground.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,977—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th Sept.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7536	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,191	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	5,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 28th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,100 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, SOYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER, on or about 3rd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS. BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE " " Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285

PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND,
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

CATTO'S WHISKY.

This favourite WHISKY will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the ground.

KNICKNACKS,
IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS—
SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
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PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS
Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE,
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

RESTORED
MANHOOD

The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousand, of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Enunciation, Foetid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Best for Malarial and other Fevers. Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the PORT of KARACHI, held on FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1903, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn :—

No. 1. Caroline A. M. Sangster, Rose Sangster, Edith Sangster, Amy Sarah Sangster and Annie Sangster.

Nos. 34, 73, 79, 92, 101, 202, 308, 374, and 414. The Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Company.

And it is hereby notified that the above named holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full, together with interest, on or after the 1st October, 1903.

By Order,
RAYMON W. COOPER,
Manager and Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 19th September, 1903.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY two ASSISTANT SURGEONS and eight HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS for temporary plague duty in Indore State. Only medical graduates and qualified hospital assistants experienced in plague operations need apply. Salary Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 respectively.

GOPAL RAMCHANDRA TAMBE, M.A.
B. SC., L.M. & S.,
State Surgeon, Indore.

State Surgeon's Office, Indore, the 17th September, 1903.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

23RD, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, 5TH and 10th OCTOBER, 1903.

ADMISSION.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 25
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., 2 separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	,, 30
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., 4 separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	,, 35
SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only)	,, 10

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings on y are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKET.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

TICKET (Lady only)	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	,, 5
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentlemen	,, 6
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	,, 8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Re. 1-0
LADY	As. 0-8

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The Race Stand, Poona, 7th September, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 374 of 1901.

JAMSEDJI NUSSERWANJI TATA, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Waudby Road, Fort ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

RANCHORDAS GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay, a minor of the present age of two years or thereabouts by his guardian adlitem Mr. F. H. De BRITTO, MANOCKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, VITHALDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, and JETHA BHAMA, MOTI PAMA, NARSING JETHA, MALLA PAMA and NATHA BOKA, the last five trading together at Bombay in Partnership under the name, style, and Firm of JAITHA BHIMA and COMPANY, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date of 10th day of February, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in the following properties, viz :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Worli, in the town and registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-two and a half square yards, be the same, a little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 449, and Street No. 312, and bounded on the north by what is known as Cleveland's private Road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, on the east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, reserving to Mr. Cleveland the original owner of the property, the right to draw water from the well referred to in a certain Indenture of lease bearing date the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants, workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3035 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2536(1) to 2 36 (b) and Street Nos. 1, 1A and 1B,, and bounded on the east by the Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randelia.

LOT No. 3,

All that piece of land, with the hereditaments or chawls standing thereon, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of Cleveland Road, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the south and east by Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala, and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-139 (1) to 139 (9) and Street No 311 (c) to 311 (h).

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-three square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate at Worli, in the town and registration district of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 637, and New Survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjeebhoy Batliwala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of September, 1903,

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.

BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,

ELEPHANT BRAND,

Superior to any Imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS

Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

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ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said : "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL..Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,410,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite the old Light House, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs upholstered in rich Persian carpet, cabinets, Bolton's ice box, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, fowls, books, etc., the property of Rev. Mr. H. ROUNTREE, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Carriages are kept at Colaba Tram Terminus to take the intending purchasers free to the auction bungalow on the day of sale from 12-30 to 2 p.m.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, opposite Nakhoda's Tank, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. M. F. DeMello, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, cots, sidebcards, cupboards, table ornaments, stuffed birds, glassware, spoons and forks, knives, crockery, lamps, pictures, copper and brass utensils, silk and cotton clothes, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sargent House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and hand some blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, richtable ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of J. T. HIRST, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FUTTEMARKS.

By the directions of Messrs. Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoo's and Haji Hessum Haji Abdoola, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, 1903, at 4 p.m. at Mallet Bunder, known as Chamar Godi, near Carnac Bunder, the undermentioned properties, namely :—

(1) One Futtemari called "Bhawani," No. 146, of the burthen of 296 Bombay candies, which is at present lying at Mallet Bunder, otherwise known as Chamar Godi, near Carnac Bunder Bombay, together with a boat, sails, anchor, and other articles and things appertaining thereto and on view at the said Bunder.

(2) One Futtemari called "Sagahir" No. 3821 of the burthen of 360 Bombay candies, which is at present lying at Mallet Bunder, otherwise called Chamar Godi, near Carnac Bunder Bombay, together with a boat, sails, anchor, and other articles and things appertaining thereto and on view at the said Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, next to Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome teak & blackwood, plain and carved French-polished substantial made household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome drawing-room suits, tall cabinets, iron and brass single and double bedstead single and double bevelled glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich major china flower vases and table Ornaments, Hinks and Dilmar's hanging lamps, rich, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., the property, of Captain G H. P. BEVOST, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office and the Police Chowky, behind the "Bird Cage" bungalow, Seaside Villa, the very valuable and handsome teak and blakwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, such as English walnut wood drawing room sofas and chairs, lined red silk tapestry on castors, drawing-room cabinets, clothes and gown almyras, glass, crockery and best platedware by Elkington, Read and Barton, tall e and hanging lamps, one English clock in glass dome, bedsteads by Benjamin, oil-paintings and oleographs, one nearly new etonized sweetened tiaro by Love and Co., one large bronze horse, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one English ice-box by Bolton with refrigerator, Singapore furniture, large fish bowl, baby perambulator and go-cart, lady's and gentleman's bicycles, large cooking stove, copper cooking utensils, garden benches, etc., etc., the property of H. K. HARRINGTON, Esq.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, etc.

AT 1 30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in very good order,
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order,
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness,
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES,
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 42 OF 1902.

Mulraj Khatao .....Plaintiff,
vs.
Cumbhumpand Akilandaiya and others .....Defendants.

THAT in pursuance of the terms of the consent decree passed in this Suit on the 8th day of April, 1903, one hundred shares of the Aurungabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Nos. 401 to 500, both inclusive, will be sold at the instance of the defendant Kumarapuram Shesadri Doraswami Iyar, and on account and at the risk of the defendant umbumpand Akilandaiya by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th September, 1903, at 3 p.m, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nayeri Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, brass and iron single and double bedstead, glass door almyras, hall cabinets, marble top tables, first rate pictures and oleographs and table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Dilmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. ROGERS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT, AND WODE-HOUSE ROAD, COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, the surviving trustee of the deed of Trust dated the 14th February, 1891, of the late Bai Bhicajee, widow of the late Mr. Jehangirji Hormusjee Mody, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land being partly Fazendari and partly Inam ground, containing an area of 191 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Registration District of Bombay, on the east side of Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, bounded as follows, viz :—On or towards the north by Cowasjee Soobedar Street or Bhoiwada Lane, on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Cowsajee Chestmaker, on or towards the east partly by the stable of Sorabjee Tyrocollee and partly by the back side of the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, and on or towards the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 1469 and 1181, and Street Nos. 85 and 87, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 313, 315, 314, and new Nos. 5238, 5211, and 5242 and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Eduljee Metha and others, as monthly tenants.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises:

Secondly.—A piece of leasehold land, situate on the Colaba Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing an area of 581 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, held under a lease from the Port Trustees for a term of 50 years from the 1st November 1887, bounded on the north by land which was leased to Gungadas Tulsidas, on the south by land leased to Abdoola Parpia and others, on the east by Sassoon Dock Siding, and on the west by Wodehouse Road, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. together with the messuage, dwelling-house, and building erected thereon which premises, are held under an indenture of lease dated the 25th October, 1887, the lease being renewable at the expiration of the term as therein mentioned.

The property is in the occupation of Mr. J. M. Messrs, and others as monthly tenants, and is sold subject to the purchaser obtaining the consent in writing of the Port Trustees to the purchase of the property by him.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs, Little and Co., or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1903.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols'	83 15-16	= + 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent, Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	88 1-13	= — 1-3
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 1-4	= + 3/4
2 months hence	26 7-8	= + 5-8
Spot in New York	59	= + 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 20 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin	20 35 1-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	5 1-1	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4	pr ct = do
6 " "	4 1/8	pr ct = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	pr ct = do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8	pr ct = + 1/4
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4	pr ct = — 1/4
7 day market loans	3 1-2	pr ct = unchanged

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 5-16 = —1-16.

Rubber—Para rubber 4s. 7d. = plus 3-4d.

White Karachi 29 Sept.-Oct Sellers.
Red Karachi 28 1-2 Sept.-Oct Sellers.
Linseed Bold 33 1-4 Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone easier.

In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 6,000 bales. Spot 6'40—8. Sold on speculation and for Export 5,00 bales. Imports 7,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'61	5'55	5'23	5'23
— 8	— 1	— 3	— 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5'21	5'20	5'20	5'19
— 3	— 3	— 2	— 3

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port	31,000
Do. last year	45,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	2,000
Mid-Uplands	11'90 — 15
Futures, month of Dec.	9'76 — 5
Do. do. March	9'75 — 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 12-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of Dec.	9'38 — 6
Do. do. March	9'70 — 4
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 21st September, 1903 :—

Cotton	657 bales.
Wheat	12,856 cwts,
Linseed	2,596 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	6,544 "
Gingellyseed	537 "
Poppyseed	036 "
Groundnuts	87 "
Castorseed	3,585 "
Rice	203 "
Myrabollams	13 "
Cottonseed	6,660 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPT 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32to5-16d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 7-16d at 15-32d
French France 8 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	134
Shanghai 30 do do	185
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 99'3
1st Settlement	" 99'2

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	27rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	6	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. Brown Cawnpore ready	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore "	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat "	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone unchanged. Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quieter.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 30-8
Club No. 1	" 29 8
Hard Red	" 23-12

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone quiet.

Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	1,000 "

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'38	5'31	5'25	5'22
— 3	— 1	— 1	— 1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5'21	5'19	5'18	5'18
unchand—	— 1	— 2	— 1

COTTON.—The local market for ready Cotton is steady and Mills continue buying for their requirements, rates being well maintained. In New Crop there is little or nothing doing either by Exporters or in the Bazaar.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Sarats quiet.
Good Bhownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	88 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	66 1-16
Bar Silver	27 1-4

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 19th September, as compared with the statement of the 12th September :—

LIABILITIES,	Sept. 12. Rs.	Sept. 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,36,205	45,23,468
Public Deposits at Branches	19,73,637	23,61,013
Other Deposits	6,04,19,951	6,33,65,779
Post Bills	20,033	11,976
Sundries	10,07,750	10,21,328
Rs.	8,66,57, 93	8,96,83,564
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,17,20,727	1,16,89,947
Other authorised Securities	35,92,255	37,95,792
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	47,64,172	47,07,354
Loans do. do.	1,71,57,327	1,69,50,189
Bills discounted and purchased	1,69,14,809	1,80,02,501
Dead Stock	3,35,318	3,35,348
Stamps and Stationery	2,872	2,525
Balances with other Banks	2,56,963	3,62,231
Sundries	1,14,751	1,14,487
Cash	3,17,78,3.7	3,44,02,890
Rs.	8,66,57,593	8,96,83,564

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been large and show a brisk to rapid rise over nearly the whole country. The barometer is now is considerable to large excess of normal.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Khandwa, Allahabad, Delhi, Lahore and Sirsa and north-westerly to south-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature variation are generally small. The maximum varied from 110° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Sirsa to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity :—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rainfall has been local and scattered, the chief amounts being 2·02" at Bangalore, 1·36" at Cuddapah and 1·11" at Saugor.

Weather is inclined to clear, but is still favourable for scattered rain.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE new twopenny French stamp for Jibutil has just been placed on sale in the colony at the price of 4s. 2d. It was at first readily bought up by residents at that price, but a bitter outcry arose against the artistic defects of the stamp.

MR. James Guest, the oldest express driver on the Great Northern Railway, has travelled 2,400,000 miles in the last forty years, his average being 60,000 miles a year. On engine No. 69, which he drove for seventeen years, he travelled 98,000 miles in one year—a record for any driver.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

W HITTENBERRY—Sept 15, at her residence No 9 Bedford Lane, Calcutta, Emma Collington wife of Arthur Prince Whittenberry, and the only child of the late George Rowland and Elizabeth Head, for many years Head Mistress, of the Military Lower Orphan School, Alipore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m, Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water 0-34m., 0-39s. Low water, 6-20m., 6-38s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.,
Rovers' Football Tournament.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Presidency vs. Parsees.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A spotted deer (Cervus axis) and a peacock (Pavo cristatus) have been presented to the Zoological collection by Messrs. M. Y. Soudager and S. M. Furtado, respectively.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mobmasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Landaura will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., today. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan per extra s.s. Nippon will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Berbera per Transport s.s. Sabrinals will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 25 instant.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the Band of the 33rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. M. Freddills, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day. (weather permitting.

Slow March	Marlborough — J D Markey
Overture	The Exiles — Gassner
Valse	Fleurs printempe — Bosquet
Selection	Pirates of Penzance — Sullivan
Serenata	Der Sogli Lud — Braga
Galop	Lustige Bruder — Faust

A NEW MILL COMPANY :—The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company's mill at Dadar resumed working yesterday, under the agency of Messrs Chhoi Kooka and Company. At 8 a.m. the formal ceremony was performed, the Engine being started by Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, the chairman of the board of the new Company, viz., The Naigaum Mills Company, Limited, which has been floated with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. The following gentlemen form the Board of the new Company :—Messrs Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed, Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha, Hajee Esmail, Goomatomed, Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka, and Cowasjee Nowrojee Chhoi.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, as the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Allis charged Shaik Ahmed Karim, an old offender, with stealing pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 20, belonging to one Manco Goolam Karim. The evidence showed that the complainant and the accused were friends. About a fortnight ago the accused went to the complainant and requested him to accommodate him in his house, as he had no place of residence. The complainant took pity on him and kept him in his house. Three days after the accused disappeared and the complainant missed his gold embroidered cap and two pieces of wearing apparel. On Monday last the complainant, while going along Null Bazaar, came upon the accused and made him over to the police. The police subsequently recovered the cap from a Marwari, with whom it had been pledged by the accused. The other two pieces of clothing were found on the person of the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted the previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Nolan charged Rama Gunoo and three other Hindus with house-breaking and theft of four hundred and ten yards of long cloth of the value of Rs. 125, from the Government Medical Stores, Byculla. The police inquiries showed that about 5 o'clock on Monday morning reckla No. 130 was being driven by one Chand Shaik Imam along 13th Lane, Kamathipura. The curtains of the carriage were down, which was very unusual at that hour of the morning and naturally roused the suspicion of Policeman No. 1848 E, doing duty in plain clothes in the locality. The policeman went up to the vehicle and raised up the curtains when to his surprise, he jumped two men and bolted while a third was arrested by the sepoy. The reckla was then searched and found to contain ten pieces of white long cloth, which was ascertained to be the property of the Government Medical Stores. The first accused, who was the man arrested on the spot, made a statement implicating five other men, three of whom were subsequently arrested by the police, while the remaining two are still at large. It further appeared that the gang broke into the store premises between 2 and 3 o'clock that morning by scaling the southern compound wall with a ladder, and having engaged the reckla in question were carrying off the property. The case was remanded.

AN EX-CONVICT IN RAILWAY POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shaik Rasul Rahimtulla, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, was charged with the theft of twenty-one pieces of leather valued at about Rs. 15 from the A. shed of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Goods Office at the Carnac Bridge Station. It appeared that the accused was on duty in the A. shed from 6 p.m. on Sunday till 9 a.m. on Monday. On Monday morning he gave over charge to his comrade and left the shed with a trunk under his arm. Mohidin Ali, P. C. No. 268, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Police, questioned the accused, as he left the shed, as to what the trunk contained. The trunk was subsequently opened and the property in question was found in it. Inquiries were then made and two bundles of leather in the A. shed were found to be tempered with. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had left the trunk empty in the shed when he went on duty. During the night he got fever and went to sleep. He had an enmity with Mohidin Ali, who had brought this charge against him. Some one had put the leather in his trunk during the night while he was asleep. He admitted having been to jail in Broach for a period of one year. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate expressed his surprise at the accused being previously convicted, and inquired of the police officer in charge of the case as to how it was that the accused got admitted into the Railway Force. The officer-in-charge replied he knew nothing of it.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.

THE examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court, commenced to-day at the office of the Commissioner of the High Court and will continue for three days more. The examiners are Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. F. R. Wadia, solicitor. The following candidates appeared at the examination:—Messrs. Sundardas Narandas, articled clerk to Messrs. Diksit and Dhunjishaw; Mr. Jijibhoy Dosabhai Khumbatta, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw, and Co., Sorabji, Fardoonji Mull, articled clerk to Messrs Mulla and Mulla Burjorji Dosabhoy Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Kola Byramji Jijibhoy Doctor, articled clerk to Messrs Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Miguel J. P. De. Andrade, articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Luxmon Venayek Parsikar, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Nagindas Tribhowandas Master, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, Thakoredas Atmaram Ghandi, articled clerk to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, Cooverjee Nowroji Wadia, articled clerk to the same firm, Sorabji Bomonehah Ginwalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, Narsilal Motilal Sattawalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Jehangir Pestonsha Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs Crawford, Brown, and Co., Mancilal, Lalubhai Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, Chandulal Vajubhai Diwan, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Bhaiji Naranji Dalal, articled clerk to Messrs Smetham, Byrne, and Noble; Chaganlal Dayabai, articled clerk to Messrs Tyabji Dayabai and Co., H. Ferreira, articled clerk to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, and M. Y. Khutkhutay, articled clerk to Messrs, Diksbit and Dhunjishaw.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON INDIAN ETHNOGRAPHY.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD has addressed the following letter dated August 28th to Mr. Gupte :—

My dear Gupte,—If it be all I can—I am so frail now get through for this Indian mail, I must write, however briefly, to rily and gratefully to thank you for your paper from the Indian Antiquary on "Divali Fiklora"; and I must add for Mrs. Gupte's most interesting "Divali Drawing" in illustration of your paper. You can hardly know how interesting her drawing is in connection with current theories on the evolution and devolution of ornament. Your paper is invaluable. Your theory of the origin of the Devali is deeply suggestive and will receive grave consideration to soon as it has got into circulation among the specialists interested in such speculation. I hope myself to direct attention to it; —that is to say, I am determined to do so if only I am strong enough to sit up a sufficient time at my writing pad for the purpose;—which rarely happens now. To Mrs. Gupte's drawing I shall also I hope, be able to draw attention before I can write anything about your paper as I am under to promise to write something for the Society of Arts Journal on Lumholtz "Unknown Mexico," a long extract from which appear in last Friday's number of the Journal on Conventionalism in Primitive Art :—and Mrs. Gupte's drawing will greatly help me in this. So far you have admirably and beyond all my expectations responded to my praising advice to you, which I have ever given to all Hindus of literary culture, with a natural turn for antiquarian research to concentrate your efforts on the antiquities of common life, that is folk customs, observances, ceremonies, superstitions, and ritual, and pageantry, and the general folk-lore of India. I was always impressing this on Dr. Bhau Daji but he had already advanced too far in what are erroneously distinguished as the higher,—the strictly historical and philological departments of antiquarian research to be turned into its lowlier by-ways; but the Rao Sahib Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik was interested with my views while he was yet young, and he adopted them with enthusiasm, and his death was a really irremediable loss to the study of the prehistoric sociology of the Maratha people of the Deccan and the Concans.

Now you, by the good luck which always waits on resolute purpose and steady patient labour, have in your Divali "paper struck oil,"—as the English of the United States of America say; and I earnestly beg you to continue to work at that underground, but fathomless and all illuminating "tap" until paper by paper you will have at last accumulated in the Indian Antiquary materials for a quite original and most fascinating book, at once scientific and popular, on the antiquities of the great religious festivals of India,—India of the Hindus as I am always saying, for there is no other India worth "a copper dam" nor ever will be. After the Divali take up the Dasahara, and then the Rakhi-purnima, and then the Holi. Inspire other Hindus also to pursue the same line of research—for there is work enough for every Argine willing to put his hands to it:—and in such work there is no room for petty envyings and jealousies. Only be very careful to go direct to the people—to their folk-lore, and take nothing from the books of previous workers in the same fields, especially Europeans. The value of your own investigations will be all the greater the more entirely you are ignorant of the theories of experts in these matters who have gone before you, particularly European experts. I emphasise this as your mention of Mr. W. Crookes great and enthralling book on "The Religious and folk-lore of Northern India." His book is an honour not only to the Indian Civil Service and the Government of India but to any Englishman, before the whole civilized world. But any one saturated with such a book especially in a country like India the researches with which it deals would inevitably warp his observations into more or less harmony with its theories; and this

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A GOLD MEDAL will be contested for on the 1st January next, by the pupils of the Head Studio. A Gentleman of high position in Bombay will be invited to give a ten minutes Speech.
A Central branch will be opened at 53, Esplanade Road (near the Paper Currency), on the 1st. of October, and will be conducted by a Staff of specially trained Examiners. The Fees will be Rs. 21 for 21 lessons, viz: Rs 2 for the 1st. lesson, and so on by instalments.
Those pupils who enrol at this branch during the month of October will have the privilege of competing for a cash Prize of Rs 100, and for positions on the staff at the Studios.
(See Circular for particulars.).

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 30 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.
She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette"

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1903.

THE CENTENARY OF ASSAYE.

A HUNDRED years ago to-day the Duke of Wellington, then known as Sir Arthur Wellesley, won his brilliant victory over the Mahrattas at Assaye. So prominent a part did the affairs of what is now the Bombay Presidency play in connection with the war in which that battle had so important a place that we may almost regard it as local history. The Peshwa had been restored to power at Poona, much to the displeasure of Scindia and Holkar. He had signed away Mahratta independence. Mr. G. W. Forrest in his "Sepoy Generals" states the position briefly and clearly. "We were bound," he says, "by treaty to protect the territories of Mysore and of the Nizam, and this could only be done by obtaining a commanding influence at the capital of the Deccan. Scindia and Holkar had made the territories of the Peshwa their theatre of war, and laid them waste. Want alone might compel their troops to invade the more fertile territories of their neighbours." "As long as Scindia kept an army in the Deccan we must have a strong force to watch him," Wellesley wrote; "the most expensive article in India is an army in the field, and the most useless is one destined to act upon the defensive." The Peshwa restored, the first result was the flight of the Holkar from Poona. It was believed that order might be restored without bloodshed. But it was not to be. Wellesley was invested with full powers to make peace or declare war, and he wrote to the Resident at the Court at Poona informing Scindia and the Raja of Berar that, in accordance with the principles and uniform practice of the British Government, he was perfectly ready to attend to their interests, and to enter into negociation with them upon any objects by which they might suppose their interests to be affected. But he warned them that they must first withdraw their troops from the position which they had taken up on the Nizam's frontier and return to their usual stations in Hindustan and Berar respectively, whereupon he undertook to withdraw the Company's troops to their stations. They offered, in reply, to commence their withdrawal simultaneously with those of the British Government. They proposed to withdraw to Berhampore, a distance of fifty miles only from the Nizam's frontier, whilst they would have Wellesley's men dispersed to Madras, Bombay, and Seringapatam.

This Wellesley declined to agree to, and in a despatch reminded the Chiefs that it was not the British Government that had threatened to commence hostilities but they. On that ground he called upon the Raja to withdraw his army to its usual station. The document concluded with these words: "You must stand the consequences of the measure which I find myself compelled to adopt in order to repel your aggression. I offered you peace on terms of equality, and honourable to all parties; and you have chosen war, and are responsible for all consequences." The battle of Ahmednagar opened the conflict, destined to result in the complete overthrow of the Mahratta power in the Deccan. A Mahratta Chief who bolted from Ahmednagar gave his countrymen to understand what they might expect; when in describing the assault there he said: "These English are a strange people, and their General a wonderful man; they came here in the morning, looked at the petta wall, walked over it, killed all the garrison, and returned to breakfast. What can withstand them?" The capture of the fort of Ahmednagar secured Wellesley's line of advance. Six days after its capture he marched north. But the enemy had no plan of campaign. They refused to be brought into action though Colonel Stevenson strove to induce them to make a stand. On September 21st Wellesley and Stevenson held a consultation and decided to attack. They deemed it expedient to separate their forces because both corps could not pass through the same defiles in one day. On the 23rd the two forces advanced against the combined armies of Scindia and the Raja of Berar, Colonel Stevenson's division marching about eight miles to the left of Wellington's. Though Lord Roberts, in criticising the battle, tells us that the dispositions of that day were wrong, or at all events open to criticism, they served their purpose. The right of the enemy's position was at Bokerdun; their left at Assaye. There was their infantry, six miles from Bokerdun. Wellesley directed his march so as to be within twelve or fourteen miles of their army on the 23rd. Reconnoitring was impossible; the intelligence in the hands of natives was defective; their information misleading, but such as he received led him to decide on an immediate advance. A reconnaisance was attempted, but on reaching some rising ground he found the combined armies before him.

The scene is graphically described. "Thirty thousand horses in one magnificent mass crowded the right; a dense array of infantry, powerfully supported by artillery, formed the centre and left. Along their front flowed the seemingly-impassable Kaitna between high and rugged banks, which received its tributary the Juah a short distance beyond the enemy's left. It was a formidable position, defended by ten thousand disciplined infantry, thousands of horse and cannon." Wellesley had but a handful of men wherewith to attack them. His British troops numbered but 4,500, of which one regiment was of cavalry and two of infantry. In addition he had five thousand Mysore and Mahratta horse and eighteen guns. Grant Duff in his "History of the Mahrattas" tells us that news was carried to Wellesley to the effect that the Mahratta horse intended to desert to the enemy the moment they were brought into action. He resolved to risk it and attacked at once. Rashly, say some military writers, and Wellesley himself seemed to anticipate this verdict, for in conversation with Mountstuart Elphinstone, who accompanied him as political assistant, he explained that had he not attacked them at once he must have been surrounded by the superior cavalry of the enemy, his troops must have starved, and he himself would have nothing left but to hang himself to the tent-poles. Fortunately the gallant general was spared to achieve still greater things. The narrow delta between the Kaitna and the Juah gave sufficient space for Wellesley to employ his small force, while the nullahs on either side secured his flanks. The space was so confined as to prevent the enemy from bringing his immense superiority of numbers into action. Thus the encounter was practically restricted to a force about equal to his own two forces. Stevenson's position intercepted the retreat of the Mahratta armies. At about three o'clock in the afternoon Wellesley placed himself at the head of the line and marched his little column diagonally towards the ford at Pipalgaum. Small pickets of infantry led the way; British cavalry followed in rear, and the Mahratta and Mysore cavalry supported them on the right flank, thus protecting the ford against Scindia's cavalry. For some time the enemy was in ignorance of Wellesley's advance and for a longer time unable to discover their object. When they did discover it, we read, they altered their position, and threw their left up to Assaye, but in more than one line. They opened fire with their artillery, but made little effect until it was too late. Wellesley's force advanced without firing a shot. They charged with the bayonet, whereupon some European officers in the lines of the enemy mounted their horses and fled, and panic seized their men. The gunners alone on the side of the Mahrattas stood their ground. Several mistakes were made during the day, but the charge of the 19th Dragoons, followed by that of the Highlanders, more than compensated them, and the enemy was routed. Ninety-eight guns and seven stands of colours fell into the victors' hands while their casualties numbered 5,200. Our own were sufficiently numerous, but there is declared to have been no finer incident in the annals of the British army than the steady advance of the infantry at Assaye, and no finer charge than that of the 19th Dragoons.

THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

THE importance of the work carried out by the Department charged with the survey of India is not to be gauged by the unattractive manner in which the details of its operations are placed before the public. It is not possible that the official reports of the labours of the officers of the Department should be otherwise than prosaic and colourless and if the reader wants a more picturesque account of the Department's doings he must turn to Mr. Kipling and elaborate on the achievements of Hari Chundra Lal. The report tells us that during the year 1901-02 field operations were carried on by three double and fifteen ordinary parties and two detachments. One party was employed on trigonometrical surveys, one double and six ordinary parties on topographical surveys, one double and two ordinary parties on forest surveys, one double and two ordinary parties on cadastral surveys, two detachments were occupied with traverse surveys, and four parties were engaged in what the Government Resolution distinguishes as scientific operations. The result of the work of these companies was the detailed survey of 104,794 square miles, including 68,162 square miles of reconnaissance surveys on the quarter-inch and smaller scales. The total area of rigorous surveys on all scales was 36,632 square miles while an area of 99,496 square miles was triangulated, and the total area traversed for cadastral purposes was 5,421 square miles. Considerable attention is being paid to Burma, and three parties which are now being employed in Burma and the Shan States have work before them which will employ them for a number of years. Colonel Gore, the Surveyor-General, points out an unsatisfactory state of things in reference to district maps. These maps are kept up to date, not from actual surveys, but from information locally obtained, and the Surveyor-General says it will be soon impossible to state how much of the material on the maps is good and how much bad. The value of all the standard sheets is being lowered by the insertion of unreliable material. The question of more systematic arrangements for the revision of topographical maps is now being considered by Government in consultation with the Surveyor-General. At a period when we are celebrating centenaries associated with the rise of British power in India, it is interesting to learn that the Survey Department has been recently able to celebrate a scientific centenary and revive the memory of the man who originated the great Trigonometrical Survey of India. That work was begun in 1802 at the instance of Major Lambton, of the 33rd Regiment, who after gaining distinction at the storming of Seringapatam submitted to Sir Arthur Wellesley in 1800 proposals for a mathematical and geographical survey of the peninsula and the measurement of an arc of the meridian. The idea was approved, and Major Lambton was appointed to carry out the work; and though the difficulties were many and great he overcame them all. That the work was proceeded with two years after it was proposed was due in some measure to the French Governor of Mauritius at that time, for the three-foot theodolite sent out from England was captured on the way by the French frigate 'Piemontaise' and taken on to Mauritius, whence it was sent by the Governor with a complimentary letter to the Governor of Madras. Lambton carried on his work until his death in 1823, covering Southern India with a net-work of triangles. The revived interest in his labours is due to the fact that, a century after they were begun, his portrait in oils has been acquired by the Survey Department. The picture was purchased from a descendant of Mr. de Penning, one of Colonel Lambton's assistants, and has been completely restored. A copy of the portrait is very appropriately published as a frontispiece to the recently-issued report of the Survey of India, a book which may, therefore, be regarded as a special centenary volume.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

INDIVIDUAL scores of three figures have so rarely been made in the annual fixtures between the European cricketers of the Presidency and the Parsis that the match now in progress will, if for no other reason, rank as one of the most interesting in the whole series on account of Daruwalla's magnificent display which realised 113 runs. This, as our special correspondent remarks in his report, is the first century ever made by a Parsi in a Presidency match, and after so many years it is curious that another Parsi batsman in the same match should only have missed the distinction of making a hundred by one run. Greig has hitherto enjoyed the monopoly of putting up hundreds in the big matches of the year, and, if one's memory is not at fault, has accomplished the feat on three occasions. Besides Greig and Daruwalla, the only other player who has ever taken a century in these matches is Major Poore. Several other players have narrowly missed the distinction besides Maherhomji, notably Captain A. P. Douglas, E. L Sale, and H. Cheetham, who have all made over 90. Daruwalla's inclusion in the team in place of J. N. Mody has, as we prophesied last week, turned out a most fortunate selection, and it has been in a great measure due to his fine display that the Parsees', total topped the three hundred. The Presidency bowlers had a most unenviable experience during this long innings, and the only one who seems to have come through the ordeal with any credit is Coombs, whose claims to a place in the team we strongly supported for the Bombay match.

TRADE MONOPOLIES AT SHANGHAI.

ONE of the greatest anomalies of the trade position in Shanghai is the fact that British houses practically control the business in piece-goods and miscellaneous articles, and the large machinery and engineering lines are in the hands of the Germans. One of the oldest British houses has a machinery showroom, but the fact is that the British firms prefer to do a commission business, and are either unable or unwilling to finance large contracts for machinery or engineering work. The special correspondent to "Commercial Intelligence," in the Far East commenting on this, remarks: "There are five wealthy German firms which make a speciality of this class of work, each having a separate machinery and engineering department. The result is that they are able to draw up plans and give estimates on the spot. These German firms each hold important agencies from British manufacturers, and a certain proportion of the orders reach Great Britain." It would certainly be better if British firms held British agencies. By laying themselves out specially for Government work, the German houses have secured most of the orders for arms and munitions of war and have succeeded in getting Germans in control of almost all the arsenals. If it pays the Germans to push this class of work, and in a great many cases to supply British materials, it would surely pay British firms to do so. The situation furnishes another instance of the indolence which appears to strongly affect British manufacturers where competition with the Germans is concerned.

RUMOURED CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

IF the list of appointments to the Cabinet foreshadowed by the "St. James's Gazette" be correct it does not appear that Mr. Balfour has paid much heed to the suggestion that he shall meet the country's demand for efficiency even at the cost of personal and party claims. The appointment of Mr. Arnold-Forster to the War Office is one to which exception need not be taken. He has had considerable experience at the Admiralty, and if the War Office is to be remodelled on the lines of the Admiralty, as has so frequently been suggested, Mr. Arnold-Forster's services there will be invaluable. For Mr. Austen Chamberlain's transfer to the Exchequer, we doubt if the Post Office has been sufficient training. Lord Stanley may prove satisfactory at the Post Office. He is quite new to office however, and the only public duties of any note he has discharged were as Press Censor in South Africa, where he certainly did not please the correspondents. We have not much faith in Lord Selborne as Colonial Secretary. As to Mr. Brodrick's appointment to the India Office we fervently hope that the report may prove to be unfounded. Mr. Brodrick might make a Colonial Governor or even a Governor-General with some show of dignity, but his record at the War Office does not prepossess us in his favour for so important a post as that with which his name is now associated.

THE Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, at their special meeting yesterday, were busily engaged in sealing and signing the debentures of the loan for sixty lakhs. The principal business transacted by the Board was the consideration on a memorandum from the Engineer forwarding copy of a letter from the Bombay Gas Company agreeing to enter into a contract with the Board to lay all necessary gas mains, &c., in all streets constructed by the Board on certain condition. The Board after a short discussion, disapproved the proposals of the engineer to entrust the Gas Company with the work of laying the mains. The Board also granted the application of the lessee of plot No. 14, on the Wellington Lines Estates, to extend the building period to four years and a half from the date of acceptance. Consideration of the rest of the items on the agenda was postponed pending the return from leave of the Hon. Mr. Rebsch. As this was the last meeting at which Mr. Kemball presided, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved a vote of thanks to the Acting Chairman for the courtesy and kindness shown by him to the members in conducting the business of the meeting.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 8th August amounted to Rs. 1,776. Total earnings from 1st July to 8th August were Rs. 8,181.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 8th August amounted to Rs. 6,735, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the last year of Rs. 209. Total earnings 1st July from 8th August were Rs. 44,989, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,346.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 18th August amounted to Rs. 2,114, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the last year of Rs. 556. Total earnings from July to 8th August were Rs. 13,714, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,874.

A DRUNKEN man found crawling on hands and knees in the Minories said he was looking for mushrooms!

BRITISH VERSUS RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

THE SECRET OF MUSCOVITE SUCCESS.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

"Nothing is more difficult to define than a shifting policy, of which the whole system consists in having none, and shaping its course according to events. Far from dominating and directing events the English Cabinet suffers them. It is in tow."

This pregnant extract is taken from a diplomatic treatise published in St. Petersburg in 1832. It forms a scathing valuation of British policy, which, although opposing them in every direction, Russian statesmen never doubt their ability to defeat by a skilful alternation of cajolery or intimidation.

Since her defeat in the Crimea, Russia has never ceased to wage war with Great Britain, for she has found her diplomacy a much more effective weapon than her bayonets. She has discovered that effective opposition to her policy need only be apprehended from the British sailor and soldier; but that from the British statesmen she need only count on protest and graceful concession. With conspicuous success she has confined her attack to the latter, and as long as she has good reason to believe that in no circumstances shall we permit our competetion with her to be removed from the field of diplomacy to that of arms, so long will our interests and influence continue to succumb to her bold and insidious aggression.

A RUSSIAN OPINION.

"Your Government," observed a Russian officer, "will never be able to oppose Russia successfully. Your Ministers never make up their minds, and it is whispered in St. Petersburg that the reason for this is that they have no minds to make up." Such an assertion, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," galling though it be in the mouth of an enemy, is no more than the echo of many a Briton's sub-consciousness, not to say expressed opinion, while its concrete justification is supplied by the invariable decrepitude of British policy in the China seas in face of the ever increasing attacks to which the national interests have been exposed.

From the time of Peter the Great, Russia's policy has been steadfast, persistent, changeless. Its forward movement has been the realization of perpetual motion, its motive power skilful, unscrupulous action unfettered by consideration of right or wrong of national honour, pledges or treaties, the happiness and misery of her own people, even the possibility of defeat or impending bankruptcy. All such are as nothing beside the unchecked, unsatisfied purpose incapable of rest so long as there remains a league of free land which does not pay allegiance to the Slav, "predestined lord of a subject world".

Compared with such remorseless consistency, how puerile and placid seems the policy of the great Empire which Russia finds in her path at every turn, but whose ultimate "debacle" she has so much reason to regard as little more than a diplomatic exercise! Great Britain has trusted to phrases and lived on illusions. Instead of pursuing a recognized plan solidly backed and placed above the rivalries of party, our leaders invariably, where Russia has been concerned, have been vacillating and ill informed, displaying a subservience to party manœuvres which was far more concerned with their own continuance in office than with a bold assertion of the national interests, if ever it could be avoided.

RUSSIAN METHODS.

Accordingly, one of the cleverest forms of Russian diplomacy, has always been to play upon this weakness, and to afford us the opportunity of avoiding direct opposition by concealing her purpose until this has become a "fait accompli," which our statesmen invariably have gracefully accepted. Her "modus operandi" has been to quiet our fears by denying the truth of information which has reached us until she has achieved her aim. She then justifies her action on the plea that her assurances were misunderstood or that circumstances were too strong for her. In her every contest with Russia Great Britain has been beaten, not by the strength and resources of her rival, but through the weakness and incapacity of her rulers brought into antagonism with brilliant and utterly unscrupulous men, wielding a power interminable and infinite, who have succeeded alternately in browbeating and hoodwinking their outmatched, but at the same time honester, opponents. The contest, I repeat, is wholly unequal, and our policy, so long as it is shored up by mere diplomatic scantlings in the shape of buffer States, open doors, or Russian understandings, is foredoomed to humiliating failure.

Admiral Sir E ward Seymour, quickly realizing that so many Russian men-of-war in China waters boded no good to our interests, had despatched a British ship to Port Arthur, which for a time completely baffled the Russia policy by insta taneously quietly before announcing its cession by the Chinese. For reasons as a British vessel lay along-side the Russian squadron no representations to fortify the place could be procured with. However, Russian diplomacy knew its men. Its immediately fastened upon the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg and Lord Salisbury in London. The "Iphigenia" was withdrawn amid the complacent smiles of the Muscovities, who at once proceeded to carry out their programme unobserved. The categorical assurances of Count Muravieff, which served for the moment to pacify the British statemen, were shortly after deliberately repudiated by the closing of the port. But it was a "fait accompli," and as such we feebly swallowed it.

But the most illuminating proof of that disability which Britain must ever suffer in a diplomatic contest with Russia is to be found in the latter's assiduous attention to diplomatic minutiæ. No incident, no circumstance is too insignificant to add something to Russian prestige, and those details which we consider beneath our notice result in a thrifty accumulation of Russian influence which perennially forces itself upon our attention in the shape of a fresh political defeat. In the pursuit of this policy Russia has found it a cheap and easy plan to affront our representatives or openly to attack some small British interest, which she is confident Great Britain will never attempt to defend. Considerations of diplomatic courtesy have weighed nothing with these aggressive Tartars so long as their immediate objects are subserved. The following is a thoroughly typical instance:—

AN INSTANCE FROM CHINA.

For thirty years it had been the custom of the British Minister at Pecking, to rent from the Tsung li Yamen a disused temple in the hills outside the city as a summer residence for the Legation. It had, in fact, become as much a recognized piece of British property as the Legation buildings themselves. When Count Cassini—the same whose talents have lately been employed upon the obfuscation of the American people—became Russian Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, he at once saw a chance of diminishing the prestige, not to say the comfort, of his British confreres

Accordingly, he concluded an arrangement with the Chinese behind our backs for the lease of the temple in question. He said nothing about it until just at the close of spring, when he gleefully referred to the fact that the Russians were going to occupy the British temple that year, and did not attempt to conceal his jubilation at the open slight he had inflicted upon his rivals.

While we are babling about the "open door," Russia, having got Chinese officialdom by the throat is steadily fulfilling her purpose, not only Manchuria but in Peking and Hankow, and many another of the Interior. If we still stand mutely impotent, we shall one day find our elves face to face with another and much greater "fait accompli." Russia, having now matured her plans for the absorption of all North China, is already elbowing up out of the Yangtse Valley, and, as every one in China is well aware, is only maturing her plans for the seizure of whole eighteen provinces.

Only one thing will stop her. Russia never embark on a war with an opponent stronger than herself. She must be met in the East with the same resolute "ne plus ultra" which bars her aggression to the West. She must be met with sterner resolution and plainer speaking than any she has yet experienced, and must be made to understand that she is reaching a limit with a first-class power will not tolerate without creating "casus belli"

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CABINET CHANGES.

RUMOURED NEW APPOINTMENTS.

MR. BRODRICK SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

LORD MILNER AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The "St. James's Gazette" states that it is in a position to announce that the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is believed His Majesty has likewise confirmed the appointment of Lord Selborne as Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Arnold Forster as Secretary for War, Mr. Brodrick as Secretary for India, and Lord Stanley as Postmaster-General.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22.

The report that Lord Milner has been offered a seat in the Cabinet is still largely credited.

A special messenger left for London on Sunday with a message for Lord Milner from the King.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

SERVIAN SYMPATHY WITH BULGARIA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21,

The Porte has directed the attention of Servia to the formation there of insurgent bands for Macedonia.

Servia has replied that she has hitherto done her utmost to stop the same, but unless the persecution of Christians and the excesses of the Turkish troops cease, and serious reforms are introduced, she would be unable to restrain popular indignation in Servia.

The Belgrade papers are cordially discussing the probability of a defensive alliance with Bulgaria against Turkey.

AMERICA AND ABYSSINIA.

A CONFIDENTIAL MISSION.

Mr. Skinner, the American Consul-General at Marseilles, shortly proceeds on a confidential mission to Abyssinia, it is believed, for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22,

Though it is stated at Washington that America's interests in Abyssinia are merely commercial, it is understood that American influence will be directed to preventing any power obtaining exclusive political interests.

THE CONGO QUESTION.

KING LEOPOLD'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

King Leopold's reply to the British Note regarding the Congo, proposing certain modifications in the Berlin Act, virtually declares the demands to be unacceptable, arbitration being incompatible with his Sovereign rights.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

FRENCH OVERTURES TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22

A French diplomat has informed the "Standard" correspondent in Paris that communications are passing between Lord Lansdowne and the French Ambassador in London with reference to Morocco, France offering to guarantee the neutrality of Tangier and give commercial guarantees in the event of Morocco coming under French influence. The French Government hopes that at the outcome will be a protocol "de disintressment "on the part of England.

France has made a similar offer as regards Egypt.

ENGINEERS IN THE INDIAN MARINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

In view of the inconvenience experienced in Indian Marine ships consequent on the paucity of Engineer officers the Government of India have asked the Secretary of State by telegram to appoint, as soon as possible, four Assistant Engineers to complete the establishment. The temporary engagement also is sanctioned of two engine drivers, instead of Assistant Engineers, for the Investigator, and the question of employing native drivers permanently instead of Engineers in the smaller vessels is under consideration.

PORT OFFICER MADRAS.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 22.

Commander Chandler, R. I. M., has been selected to succeed Commander Finny, R.I.M., as Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

GOLD IN THE NILGIRIS.

The gold mining venture at Benhope, near Coonoor is being pushed with vigour, One assay is said to show 4 ounces of gold to the ton. A miner from the Champion Reef Mine at Kolar is directing operations Very extensive old workings exist in several places in the Nilgiris.

ACCIDENT TO MR. C. E. PHIPPS.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 22.

Mr. C. E. Phipps, late acting Agent and Manager Madras Railway has met with a severe accident while bicycling at home, having broken both arms.

A CASE FOR KASAULI.

Mr. E. T. H. Stevenson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Nasiryal, has been bitten by a rabid dog and has proceeded for treament to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

THE RESIDENT OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 22.

Sir Donald Robertson has returned from his visit to Simla suffering from gout, which attacked him on the journey back and which confines him to his room. He vacates the Mysore Residency on October 20th, handing over to Mr. Moss King, the First Assistant Resident, as Mr. Bourdillon will be three weeks later in arriving here than originally arranged owing to the extension of leave granted to Sir Andrew Fraser.

THE EDUCATION OF A MYSORE PRINCE.

It is definitely arranged that Prince Narasaraj Wodyar, younger brother of the Maharaja of Mysore, goes to the Rajkumar College at Ajmere after the Dussera celebrations to complete his education.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS,

Major-General Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, last evening inspected the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and their cadet companies. He was specially impressed by the numbers and training of the cadets and gave much practical advice on the handling and care of the new rifle, with which the regiment has just been armed.

FOOTBALL AT BANGALORE.

In the Madras Command Royal Artillery Football Tournament the finals now lie between G. and L. Batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, and will be played tomorrow. The first match, played on September 9 here between G. Battery and the 58th Field Battery was won by the former by 3 goals to love Then the 31st Battery beat the 25th at Bellary by one goal to love; the 31st then met G. Battery here and scored a goal to love. G. Battery entered a protest next day on the ground of a foul. The protest was allowed and the teams, therefore, played again, G. beating the 31st by 2 to 1. L. Battery met the 52nd Company, Garrison Artillery, from Madras, defeating them by 4 to love.

THE SINKING OF A CHINESE CRUISER.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT.

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 22.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states that an officer of the Empress of India has published in a Vancouver newspaper a statement that the Chinese cruiser which was sunk near Hongkong on the 18th August had deliberately attempted to ram the Empress of India because there was on board of the latter a Chinese reformer, whose capture was desired.

ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN

A STATION MASTER PUNISHED.

Babu U. N. Banerjea, a station master on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been sentenced by the Magistrate of Moradabad to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of having caused the fatal accident at Mutlabpur on the 16th August whereby the mail train was derailed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 22.

A second class field post office with complete establishment is being sent to Somaliland from India.

Regarding the rank for precedence and allowance for civil subordinates of the Telegraph Department on field service, the Government of India have approved of civilian signallers of five years' service ranking as sergeants. The field allowance to civil telegraph masters is fixed at three rupees daily, civilian signallers to receive two rupees daily or thirty-five per cent of their pay, whichever is more favourable. The proposal to give the regimental rank of Sergeant-Majors to acting Telegraph Masters drawing charge allowance has been negatived.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

WEST OF INDIA TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 21.

THE final tie for the scratch foursomes between Messrs. Wroughton and Sewell and Captains Jones and Armstrong attracted many spectators, but they were not treated to a very fine exhibition of golf, all four players being a little off their game. The Mhow pair got a lead of one early in the game and afterwards were never headed, though their opponents played an uphill game with much persistency and only lost on the seventeenth green. There is no doubt that the better pair won, and though we should all have liked to see Mr. Wroughton successful in his last appearance at Nasik. I am glad that the Mhow contingent do not go back emptyhanded I append the best scores returned for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup competition, which, it will be seen, resulted in a very close finish between Major Walker and Mr. Millet. Messr. Stewart and Marshall, who tied on Saturday for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup, decided their tie on their score for first nine holes in this morning's competition, and Mr Stewart scored a very popular win.

NASIK GYMKHANA CUP HANDICAP STROKE PLAY

Name	Hcap	Total	Nett	Winner
Major Walker	−7	90	83	1st
Mr Millett	−12	96	84	2nd
Col Carter	+ 2	84	86	3rd
Mr S ansfield	Scr	88	88	
Capt Northcot	−14	103	89	
Capt Armstrong	8s	89	89	
Mr Ellis	−14	104	90	
Col Anderson	−16	107	91	
Capt Leman	+ 6	85	91	
Mr Plunket	−10	102	92	
Mr Stewart	− 6	99	93	
Mr Symington	−20	113	93	
Mr Fry	+ 2	92	94	

Colonel Carter's score of 84 won him the Club's silver medal for the best scratch score for eighteen holes. The score was not a particularly fine one, as the "going" was good this morning, and 82 at most was expected from one of the scratch players. Col Carter is quite capable of doing less than 80 and I for one am surprised that he didn't do it. One needs some luck in addition to good play to get round Nasik in 80 or thereabouts, and in practice and in matches Colonel Carter had, I know, done 80 and 81. He has had no luck at all this meeting If Fortune had smiled on him he would, in my opinion, have swept the board this year.

For the gold medal Captain Leman came nearest, his average for three scores of 18 holes being just under 88. The limit fixed by the Club for this trophy was 87, so the medal will not be given

The Ladies' Putting Competition was held this morning while we were playing our rounds for the Nasik Cup: so I didn't see it. I hear that Miss Mainwaring and Mrs. Heaton both putted well, and the latter only won on playing off the tie A match of 8 a side was played this afternoon between Civil and Military and resulted as follows:—

MILITARY		CIVIL	
Capt Leman	0	M. Pooley	0
Col Carter	2	Mr. Fry	0
Capt Jones	5	Mr. Wroughton	0
Capt Armstrong	0	Mr. Stansfield	0
Capt Pratt (Dolali)	0	Mr. Nicholson	30
Capt Pratt (Mhow)	0	Mr. Sewell	5
Capt Northcott	0	Mr. Stewart	0
Capt Marshall	1	M. Cargill	0
	8		8

Mrs. Heaton gave away the Prizes in the Club House, when Mrs. R. B Stewart was kindly "at Home;" and thus ended a very pleasant meeting.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH AT POONA.

PARSIS' BRILLIANT BATTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 22.

The Presidency Match was resumed this morning in cloudy weather. The two not-outs—Daruwalla (53) and Kanga (5)—commenced very carefully against the bowling of Coombs and McDonogh. When the game had been in progress a quarter of an hour Coombs took Kanga's off-stump. Five wickets were thus down for 190. After Mody's arrival the rate of scoring brightened up a little, and 200 was signalled amid applause as the result of a cut by Mody at ten minutes to twelve, Up to this point Daruwalla had made 64, and he showed a promise of sticking sufficiently long to exceed Meherhomji's score of the previous day. His best strokes were on the leg side, and he got Coombs away to the boundary several times. At 213 Manson relieved Coombs, but the change did not seem likely to be effective as Mody hit out at him and scored eight off three balls. He was, however, caught at the wicket with the total at 221, having made 17.

Machliwalla, the next comer, opened his innings merrily. He hit out at both bowlers, but some of his strokes were very lucky, but he eventually skied one at the wicket, and was easily taken by Green. Seven for 231. When Pavri came in there was some excitement, the Parsi captain being twice nearly run out owing to smart fielding. Daruwalla continued to make runs by well-timed leg-hits, and at 244 Carroll was given the ball in place of McDonogh, but the change made no difference to the batsmen. Pavri played with confidence and Daruwalla gradually increased his total, never making a mistake. With the score at 250 Daruwalla had passed his 80. There was considerable excitement as Daruwalla approached his century, and after he had made 99 he lost no opportunity of making runs. Pavri also hit out and scored a dozen in one over. Daruwalla eventually obtained his century, the first century made by a Parsi in a Presidency match, owing to an overthrow to the boundary. For his hundred he had been batting practically a whole day, and though his style was at times very monotonous it was undoubtedly sound cricket, and there is little doubt that it was his stonewalling tactics which killed the Presidency bowling.

By his next stroke, amid another round of cheering, Daruwalla brought up the third century. At 302 Faviell went on to bowl lobs as a last resource. However, in the next over, off Coombs Daruwalla hooked one to McDonogh in the slips, having made 113. His innings was commenced with the total of his side at 16, and it ended with the total at 311. It included eight fours, nine threes, and eleven twos. He was deservedly cheered to the echo when he returned to the pavilion. When the adjournment was taken for tiffin Pavri, not out, 45, and Bulsara, not out, 3, were together, and the total stood at 324.

On the resumption at 2-40 Bulsara was clean bowled by Faviell's first ball, and Pavri in attempting a short run also lost his wicket. The innings thus realised 325, and the Presidency were left with 228 to make to avert an innings' defeat.

THE PRESIDENCY SECOND INNINGS.

Cheetham and Faviell again opened the Presidency innings. Both commenced with a fair amount of confidence and Cheethhm cut Bulsara very prettily several times. Twenty was reached after about a quarter of an hour's batting. Just when he appeared to be getting used to the bowling, however, Faviell's leg-stump was taken by Bulsara. The first wicket fell for 26 runs Faviell having made 12. Manson, who followed, opened his score off Kapadia, driving him and putting him to leg very nicely. 50 was reached after exactly fifty minutes' play, and with the total at 54 Mistri was put on to bowl in place of Kapadia. At 58 Manson was bowled off his pad by Bulsara Campion followed. Most of the scoring was done by Cheetham, who although playing carefully occasionally got in one of his characteristic cuts. After 70 had been passed runs came rather rapidly. With the score at 75 Cheetham cut the ball to the boundary and brought up his 50. Campion also hit out and twice found the boundary with clever strokes. At 88 Pavri went on in place of Bulsara and Campion made 4 all run, off the new bowler's second ball By a beautiful off-drive Cheetham reached the century for his side play having been in progress an hour and a half. At 103, however, Campion was caught and bowled, having made 14 Faviell who followed opened his score with a nice leg-glance off Mistri. Cheetham was bowled with the score at 114. His total of 69 was made by bright and attractive cricket.

The next wicket fell at 127, Carroll being out suddenly to a breaking ball from Pavri. Meath next comer, opened his score with a snick for 4, all run, off Mistri, but he did not last long, being clean bowled by Mistri with the score at 138 With McDonogh's arrival a the wicket Faviell began to hit out, but at 148 McDonogh's wicket fell to Mistri, who was now getting into his length. Faviell however hit out splendidly, and by clean off drives increased the score rapidly. At 164 Green was out leg before to Mistri, having made 8. Faviell continued to play very prettily, and mainly through his efforts the score was raised to 192 before the drawing of stumps. When the bell rang Faviell was not out for 48 and Kearsey not out for one. With two wickets to fall the Presidency need 36 runs to save a single innings defeat. Scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr H Cheetham, b Bulsara	30	b Pavri	69
Lieut W F O Faviell, c Machliwalla, b Kapadia	9	batting	48
Mr A L Smith, c Machliwalla, b Kapadia	14	b Bulsara	12
Lieut B M Carroll, c Colabawalla, b Kapadia	2	b Pavri	3
Lieut H W Green, b Kapadia	5	b-w Mistri	8
Lieut B E A Manson, b Bulsara	1	b Bulsara	7
Capt C Campion, b Kapadia	23	c and b Mistri	14
Mr P J Meath, b Bulsara	1	b Mistri	4
Lieut J J Monoghan, c and b Bulsara	1	b Mistri	3
Lieut H C Kearsey, not out	0)	did not bat	
Mr E E Coombs, b Kapadia	0)		
Extras	5	Extras	20
Total	97	Total (for 8 wkts)	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Bulsara	21	9	46	4
Mr Mistri	8	1	19	0
Mr Kapadia	15·3	5	27	6

PARSIS.

First Innings.

Mr F P Colabawalla, c McDonogh, b Manson 1
Mr D M Rajpuri, senr, b Coombs 5
Mr D C Dartawalla, c McDonogh, b Coombs 113
Mr R P Meherhomji, c Kearsey, b Coombs 99
Mr K M Mistri, c Smith, b Coombs 7
Mr E Mody, c Green, b Manson 17
Mr D D Kanga, b Coombs 6
Mr Machliwala, c Green, b Manson 7
Dr M D Pavri, run out 15
Mr M D Bulsara, b Faviell 3
Mr K Kapadia, not out 1
Extras 31
Total 325

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonough	36	16	73	0
Manson	22	10	41	3
Coombs	30	9	78	5
Cheetham	13	0	25	0
Faviell	9	2	26	1
Campion	3	1	11	0
Carroll	16	7	32	0

*Bowled three wides.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

OPPOSITION TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, Sept. 6.—The Cobden Club has issued a protest against any fiscal changes. The protest is signed by 940 leaders of the industrial classes, including the Labour members of the House of Commons, general secretaries of trades' unions, and directors of co-operative societies. The grounds of the protest are that tariff changes such as have been proposed, are calculated to increase the cost of living to reduce wages, and to foster the growth of trusts.

London, Sept. 6.—A conference at Glasgow, attended by 600 delegates, representing 239 co-operative societies and 101 trade unions of Scotland, has resolved that it is undesirable to accept any old age pension scheme that shall be contingent upon the institution of preferential tariffs.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

SERVIA AND MACEDONIA.

KING PETER AND THE CONSPIRATORS.

MACEDONIAN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS.

London, Sept. 5.—the "Times" correspondent at Vienna states that the Belgrade regicides and their co-conspirators number 70 officers, while the non-conspiring officers number 1,000. The same correspondent states that owing to the divided state of the army, King Peter may seek diversion in external adventure.

London, Sept. 6.—Twenty-eight of the Servian officers who were recently arrested have been released and ordered not to leave their homes. There is great excitement in Belgrade. The Male "Novine," a daily paper, published in the Servian capital, accuses Austria of fostering the conspiracy against the regicides with secret fonds.

London, Sept. 5.—The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople says it is stated in well informed quarters that Russia and Austria think of proposing a joint Austro-Russian military occupation of Macedonia and of the Roumelian Vilayet of Adrianople.

The forests of the Rhodope section of the Turko-Bulgarian frontier having been fired by the Turks their object being to scare intending Bulgarian bands from crossing into Macedonia.

A number of Servian insurgents helped the Macedonians in a recent fight at Kolja, in the Uskub district of Macedonia. They also brought the Macedonians wounded to Vranja and Nich, in Southern Servia, where they were treated in Servian hospitals.

Twenty trains are being prepared to carry Albanian troops to Adrianople. The Asiatic battalions there are pronounced useless, being unaccustomed to operate in mountainous country. Two battalions of Albanian troops have reached Salonika, and 18 others are expected.

London, September 6.—The Macedonian Committee is appealing to Christians of all nations for £2,000,000, in order to raise an army of 50,000 men for the establishment of order in Macedonia.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

THE SHAH AND THE SHIAS.

London, Sept. 6.—Russian advices from Persia state that serious differences have arisen between the Shah and the head of the Shia sect. The latter have threatened to ask the Sultan of Turkey to take their country and the Israelites under his protection.

THE LATE MR. WHISTLER'S ESTATE.

London, Sept. 6.—The estate of the late Mr James M'Neil Whistler, the eminent artist, has been sworn at £10,602.

PHENOMINAL CRICKET SCORING.

600 RUNS FOR SEVEN WICKETS.

London, Sept. 7.—In the county cricket match Sussex v. Surrey the former declared their innings closed with 600 runs for seven wickets. Prince Ranjitsinghi contributed 204.

AUSTRALIA AND THE MAIL CONTRACT.

Melbourne, September 6th.—Sir Philip Fysh, while feeling confident that the necessity will not arise for sending English mail matter as ship's letters, is taking steps to ascertain how the cost of so doing would compare with the expenditure entailed by mail contracts. His view is that satisfactory tenders will be submitted complying with the terms specified in the contract concerning the compulsory use of white labour; but at the same time, he feels somewhat anxious with regard to the expenditure, and he wants to be able to furnish his colleagues with the cost of an alternative of putting letters on any vessels that he likes. With this object in view instructions have been given that various classes of oversea mail matter should be weighed for three months, so that the expense that would be incurred can be ascertained. The Government is not causing the new contract to be advertised at home. Particulars with regard to the contract have been sent to the Agents-General for the Australian States.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent writing on Monday says:—It is said that the Berar office at the Hyderabad Residency and the Comptroller's office at Bolarum are to be abolished at the end of this month, and that the employes who have been served with a notice of the same are to proceed to Nagpur.

The Rev. G. M. Davies, M. A., Chaplain, Nagpur, who has been appointed Archdeacon of the diocese of the Central Provinces, has obtained casual leave for ten days and left Nagpur on Tuesday, the 5th instant for Jubbulpore to visit the Bishop of the Central Provinces. He will visit Pachmarhi and Bombay before returning to Nagpur.

Plague has once more made its appearance at Kamptee, and on an average 7 deaths are occurring daily. The disease is, however, for the present confined to one particular locality, and many inhabitants living close by have left for other places. A few isolated cases have also occured in Nagpur city. On Saturday last a plague patient from Kamptee took up his residence in Nayabasti. On being found out, he left for his village and died on his way to Ambajheri. The house was thoroughly disinfected.

The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 12th September was 105 against 93 and 120 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 30. There was 1 death from plague against 4. The total number of births registered during the week was 108, the ratio being 44.7 per mille per annum.

In general the Indian Post Office works with wonderful smoothness for such a large and complicated organisation but event he most perfect arrangements are apt sometimes to go wrong, and we are all liable to make mistakes. A misunderstanding which has caused some inconvenience in connection with letters and newspapers to the Somaliland Field Force has just been unearthed, and for general information it is well that the facts should be known. In January last a notification was issued by the Post Office to the effect that only Indian inland rates would be charged for letters, papers, etc., despatched from India to those serving in Somaliland. But so late as the 30th August an official of an important district post office not 1,000 miles from Allahabad, in reply to inquiries, stated that English and not Indian rates of postage were in force, and the English rates were consequently paid for some days until the mistake was discovered. It appears that on the 1st June the Somaliland Protectorate came within the Postal Union, and for ordinary purposes the penny or anna postage on foreign letters came into force. But it was not intended that these rates should apply to postal articles for the Somaliland Field Force; the special concession made in January last is still in force, and Indian inland rates only ought to be charged on such postal articles.

FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

WARWICKS vs. YORK AND LANCS.

THE third game in the second round of the Rovers' Association Tournament, played on the Bombay Co-operage yesterday afternoon was throughout one of an highly interesting character and in the opinion of many among the large gathering of spectators was one of the best contests of this season's tournament. The contending eleven represented the Warwickshire Regiment from Belgaum and the York and Lancashire Regiment from Mhow and both teams are to be congratulated on giving a good exhibition of all department of the game. They were most evenly matched and though the Warwicks' passing was perhaps somewhat the best, the York and Lancs delivered their attacks with determination right up to the close. At the start the teams did not at once settle down to hard work but after the scoring of the first goal the contest was carried on at a rapid pace, which the score being equalised on a couple of occasions made it all the more interesting. A good deal of enthusiasm was evinced during the time play lasted and though the Warwicks have now found their way into one of the semi-finals by the narrow majority of one goal, the Mhow eleven had the consolation in leading the ground in knowing that they had made a plucky bid for victory. Mr. McLaughan was again the referee, the teams being composed of the following players:—

For Warwicks.—Goal: Private Locke; backs: Lance-Corpl. Marry and Private Johnson; half-backs: Privates Campbell, West and Holton; forwards: Privates Turner, Haden, Turrell, Millward and Watson.

York and Lancers.—Goal: Private Pick; backs: Ptes. Lambert and Lindford; half backs: Ptes. Manchester and Colclough and Lance-Corpl. Wheatly; forwards: Ptes. Tagg, Lance-Corpl Hood, Corpl. Dixon, Pte. Tawdie and Pte. Holmes.

From the kick-off the Warwicks at once became dangerous, Turrell taking the ball well up in front of goal and sending in a smart volley. Pick cleared but the ball circled off his foot and narrowly missed entering the net. A good deal of pressing by the Warwickshire led to some fairly good defensive play by the York and Lancs who then transferred the struggle to the other end of the arena. There they kept the Warwicks hard at work, Locke defending his goal in good style. This led to the Belgaum team forcing their opponents back and sending in a highshot which was headed from out of the mouth of the goal by Lambert. The Mhow players after again being called upon to act on the defensive for a considerable spell cleared the ball from the Warwicks forwards and passing well got down in front of the Belgaum players goal before they were again forced back, Linford being called upon to resist a goal attack from the right wing. The Warwicks at this stage had decidedly the better of the contest their shot passing proving effective and enabling them to maintain a series of assaults on the York and Lancs net. After a brief break away by the Mhow forwards the Warwicks again bore down in force and Watson centering to Turrell, latter sent a grand volley into the corner of the net which gave Pick no chance. With one point in their favour the Belgaum Contingent soon afterwards were three times fouled by the York and Lancs, Watson on the latter occasion taking the free kick and sending the ball sailing well for the set. It was fisted by Pick who was again called on to similarly repel another shot after which half time was piped with the Warwicks still pressing the score at that period standing, Warwicks one goal, York and Lancs nil.

On changing over the Warwicks at once returned to the attack and twice called on Pick to save, he being well protected from impending charges by Lambert. Play of a quiet nature led to the York and Lancs then recovering a good deal of lost ground, They eventually got well down in front of the Belgaum teams goal, where out of the packed players a pass was made to Hood who equalised the score, sending the ball into the right hand upper corner of the goal. The Warwicks after again rushing matters had to submit to another repulse from which the York and Lancs took advantage and enabled Holmes to score the second goal for their side. The pace from this point quickened up considerably the Warwicks pressing hard on the right wing, and after a prolonged struggle in front of the northern goal. Turrel asserted himself and again equalised the score by a fine shot sent in low down. Still forcing matters the Warwicks from a corner centered the ball beautifully and gave Watson a chance which he at once took advantage of by recording the third goal for the Belgaum visitors. The latter a minute later called on Pick to run out in order to save. After which the contest was for a time located in mid field till Turrell of the Warwicks worked his way up the field and sent in a cross shot that just missed the net. Pick was next called on to hand out a shot from the right wing and followed it up by fisting back a volley from Haden, the Warwicks about this period clustering round the Mhow net. The York and Lancs met the attacks in fine form and passing to Holmes the latter dribbled grandly down the western side of the ground. He centered well to Denton who delivered a well placed shot which Locke just managed to save by fisting the ball over the cross bar. In the concluding three minutes some very fast play was witnessed both teams fighting hard. Holmes, in particular, playing up splendidly on the right wing, while just before the cessation of hostilities Locke had all his work to repel a smart volley sent in his direction by the Mhow team. The score at the close stood as follows:—Warwicks 3 goals, York and Lancs, 2 goals.

SOLEMN REQUIEM SERVICE.

As announced in our paper, his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Cranganore and Damaun, Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira presided at a solemn Requiem Service held yesterday evening in the church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul. for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Leo. XIII. The Church was draped in black and an imposing catafalque was erected in the body of the church bearing conspicuously, among others, the inscription "Homenagem dos Filhos de Goa." A large number of priests representing both the jurisdictions in Bombay, some of whom had come from long distances, attended the service. Rev. Father E. Barretto, Professor of the Seminary of Damaun, delivered an eloquent panegyric recounting the most salient points of the life and doings of the late Chief of the Roman Catholic Church, and the benefits he had conferred upon the Goans during his Pontificate. There was a large concourse of people and the band of the 23rd Bombay Infantry was in attendance.

The annual Horse Show will be held at Ahmednagar on the 5th, 6th and 7th November. About Rs. 2,000 will be distributed in prizes.

BREAD made with sea-water instead of fresh water is the newest cure for dyspepsia. Some people prefer the dyspepsia.

BRIGHTON has just acquired a motor fire engine, which delivers 400 gallons per minute and can travel thirty miles an hour fully loaded.

NEAR Malcom, West Australia, a gold mine is worked by a family of father, mother, and some children, and is giving out gold at the rate of £15,000 per annum.

ACCORDING to the Stockholm correspondent of the "Morning Advertiser," the barmaid question there has reached a critical stage, the retailers clamouring for their abolition,

THE directors of the Berlin Omnibus Company have decided to give every employe a share in their profits, which will bring each man in about £1 12s. per annum at the present rate of dividend.

JOHN LYONS, aged nineteen, of Leeds, married last Whitsuntide on an income of 10s. a week. His child-wife has just been granted a separation order and an allowance of 4s a week.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CHAMPION CRICKET COUNTY.

GOLF IN IRELAND.

THE NEXT MOTOR DERBY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

THE County Championship has been lost and won, the last act of the season has begun, and festival cricket is with us. Festival cricket, as you find it at Scarborough or Hastings, if it brings no championship points in its train, if it lacks the strenuousness of a battle between Yorkshire and Lancashire, can be relied on to bring forth the pleasantest of games—always providing the sun shines. You see the giants of half-a-dozen counties ranged together on one side, and though the luncheon interval often reaches undue proportions, though the third bell has generally long ceased to tinkle before the fielding side straggle out of the pavilion, once the ball is gripped and the batsman posed, the fight becomes keen enough. No side no matter how unimportant the match, cares to be beaten in any effort can prevent it; and the bowler finds it just as distasteful to be scored from, the fieldsman is just as miserable if he drops a catch, whether the tussle be for the championship or merely a pleasant game with the M.C.C. So a festival match loses nothing in keenness, but often gains much in brightness. For the batsman, with an average that cannot be greatly effected by another duck or two so late in the year, is not likely to hesitate about going for the wide half volley; and if the boundaries are short he is not likely to think of the risks when a chance comes to hit over the ropes. At Scarborough, Yorkshire got back their grip on things, although the M.C.C. team was not of the strongest, while the match was made the pleasanter by the reappearance of F. S. Jackson on the one side, and W. H. B. Evans and H. D. G. Leveson-Gower on the other. For the first time since 1896 Leveson-Gower has not this season made a single appearance in a county match for Surrey—just when they wanted him most. Although small in stature and boyish in appearance there is much of the fighter in his composition, and it shows itself most usefully, whether at the wickets or in the field, when things are going wrong with his side. When he goes in to bat a state of disaster cannot awe him. The more desperate the situation the better he plays, although, perhaps, he never gives the impression of being completely the master of any bowling. When he is fielding, be the score-board showing 40 for five or 300 for two he is equally keen. Ill-luck cannot spoil his spirits. He is worth much for his cheery influence. Surrey have great need of such a type of cricketer. F. S. Jackson signalled his reappearance by scoring 54, while E. Smith, another attractive player seen but rarely, again played well, although his total was not a large one.

It is generally looked upon as remarkable that a player like Smith, who is unable to appear in first-class cricket until the end of the year, should be able to settle down at once and rival the success of those who have been playing all the season. As a matter of fact there is no reason why he should do otherwise. At the beginning of the season batsmen do not generally lead off with half a dozen or so of small scores. Rather are the averages uniformly higher in June than in August, while it is no uncommon thing for a batsman to make a beginning with a score of a hundred or so. Why, then, should anything different be expected from the player who postpones his appearance until three months later? Indeed, he should be better prepared for first-class cricket than is the ordinary batsman at the beginning of the year. The latter has probably only had a week or two of net practice with which to get into form. The late comer has been preparing for months; he has been making scores in club matches; the stiffness of the winter has long worn off; he is fit every way. P. H. Latham took a hundred against Inniskilling at the end of the week before last. What could be better practice? No doubt he felt well prepared when he turned out for Sussex on the following Monday. And so it is in most cases. Every year men come into first-class cricket on the strength of their club cricket and score largely right away, some of them, like H. C. Pretty and N. Millar, of Surrey commencing with a hundred. It is not looked upon as particularly remarkable. It is not generally expected that the debutant should take a month or so to get used to the conditions of first-class cricket before he scores any runs at all. Why, then should a member of the August contingent, who has played first class cricket more or less for several seasons, who has a full knowledge of the methods of most of the bowlers he meets, who is well in practice, be deemed a wonder and a despair if he starts to score heavily as soon as he makes his belated appearance? When McGregor swept the ball on to the wicket in a flash and ran, Richardson out at the Oval on Friday, the few remaining doubts were set at rest, and Middlesex became champion county. Right well, too, they deserve it! But because we have grown so used to seeing Yorkshire at the head of affairs with something like fourteen wins to their credit, it has shocked not a few to find Middlesex succeeding to the honour with only about half that number of matches won. Consequently the system by which the contest is decided has been assailed.

With their victory over Surrey at the Oval on Friday, Middlesex brought their season to a close, and for the first time for twenty-five years became champion county. From first to last they have occupied first position, and the only blot on a brilliant record was the hollow defeat they received at the hands of Yorkshire. Middlesex arranged eighteen county matches, but in two of these bad weather made it impossible for a single ball to be bowled. Of the remaining sixteen, eight were won—the victories consisting of two each over Gloucestershire, Somerset, and Surrey, and one each over Yorkshire and Essex—one lost and seven drawn, most of these latter being caused by rain. The Middlesex eleven, as usual, varied a good deal during the earlier months of the season. G. McGregor did not make his appearance until comparatively late in the year, while C. M. Wells and J. Douglas, both of whom did splendid work, were, of course, August appearances. The batting of the team was much more reliable than it has been the case for some years, for, although no recruits appeared with any success, the old players were all in the best of form. P. F. Warner was remarkably successful so long as the wickets were fast, C. M. Wells and J. Douglas did great things in August, B. J. T. Bosanquet hit with most excellent results, while as soft wicket players, L. J. Moon and G. W. Beldam occupy a high position among contemporary batsmen. The strength of the team is shown by the fact that J. H. Hunt, who usually went in tenth, averages over twenty. The bowling of the team was remarkable for its variety. Hearne got back much of the nip and devil which made him so formidable a few years ago, Beldam, Bosanquet, and Wells, at their different paces, were all successful, Trott, if not the power of old, occasionally performed remarkably well, while Hunt's fast bowling proved invaluable to the side on several occasions. As fieldsmen the team left little to be desired.

Play in the semi-final round of the Irish championship was reached on Friday morning. The order of the play was Wilkie (Lawn Thistle) v. Gordon (Irvine). Boyd (Portmarnock) v. Pickeman (Portmarnock). The weather was dry, but a strong wind was blowing. A large crowd was present on the links, and chief interest naturally centred round Boyd's play, who is favourite for the leading honour. In the game between Wilkie and Gordon the latter opened very disastrously. He sliced his drive and foozled his brassey, and this cost him the hole Wilkie also captured the next 2, Gordon missing a two-foot putt at the third for a half. The Irvine man played steadily, and was 5 down at the turn. Wilkie was out in 37, and Gordon approximately in 44. Boyd made a very bad start against Pickman. He pulled his drive, topped his brassey, and gave up the hole. The second was also won by Pickman, but at the next Boyd, playing perfectly, reduced the lead. Hilton's conqueror gave a miserable stroke on the fourth, and lost the hole. At the same juncture, he reduced the lead, and each scoring a hole in turn the first half ended with Pickman one up. During the game prior to the latter he captured the next to make all square. A couple of halves

followed, while the sixteenth was won by Pickeman. Boyd played beautifully to the next, and again squared. The match was taken to the Home Green. On the journey Pickeman got into bad country and lost the hole and the match. The semi-final in the Royal and Ancient Club's tournament for the Jubilee Vase at St. Andrews was also played on Friday forenoon. The players were Major Anderson v. Mr. J. O. Fairlie, and Edward Blackwell v. Lieutenant-Colonel Livingston. Mr. Fairlie had to allow Major Anderson eleven strokes, but he found the odds too heavy, and lost by 5 and 4. Mr. Blackwell and Lieutenant-Colonel Livingston had an interesting match. For a time play was very even, and it was at the fourth hole Mr. Blackwell took the lead. Mr. Blackwell also won the Heather hole, and the end hole, and turned two up. Homeward Mr. Livingston took the tenth, but Mr Blackwell held the advantage and won by three up and one to play. Mr. Blackwell and Major Anderson, therefore, meet in the final.

After Holtein's failure to perform the Channel swim on Wednesday Reuter's Boulogne correspondent had a conversation with the head watchman at Cape Grisnez semaphore. He gave it as his opinion that as the elements, except for the scorching sun, were entirely favourable to the swimmer, the failure must have been due to the want of proper piloting. There was a good deal of sense in what he said, and would-be Channel swimmers of the future would be wise to seriously consider his remarks. Getting the opinion of Channel pilots, of mail packet captains, and harbour masters, may be very useful, but there is another class of seafarers whose opinion is worth more than all the others put together. He considers that fishermen could pilot a strong swimmer across successfully. Captains of packets, who daily cross the Straits, have big ships with powerful engines to drive them through and across the currents and therefore cannot judge to a nicety the exact force of currents at different states of the tide in the vicinity of banks and shoals, whereas the fisherman a local connoisseur who spends his life on the water, and daily anchors and casts his drift-nets round about the French and English shores, knows the strength of the tides to a fraction. The Grisnez watchman suggests that at the next attempt of a Channel swim the performer should engage the services of six English and a like number of French master fishermen to anchor at equal distances across the Channel, and signal the direction the swimmer should take, and whether he should take advantage of a certain current or swim across it to obtain a better advantage of a subsequent one. The watchman, who is an old sailor, is of opinion that if these precautions were taken by a swimmer of Holtein's stamina and knowledge of the art, he could not fail to accomplish the enviable feat which, so far, only Captain Webb has done.

The regulations for the selection trials of British competitors in the Gordon Bennett Cup Motor Race of 1904, which will be run in Germany, have been approved by the Racing Committee of the Automobile Club, and were issued last week. It is provided that the trials shall take place at the latter end of April next, and on the 16th of that month each car entered must be produced for inspection at the Automobile Club. With each entry must be a deposit of £250, which the club will hold as a guarantee of the manufacturer's good faith in producing his car for the trials. This regulation has been made in order to prevent manufacturers entering cars for the purpose of self-advertisment without any real intention of building a special car for the race.

Partridge shooting commenced on September 1st. Although in a few places the birds are fairly plentiful, the season as a whole does not promise any too well. The wet weather in the early part of the summer was disastrous to the young birds, Owing to the lateness of the harvest very little shooting is taking place in some districts. The following telegram received this morning go to show that in the majority of places the sport is only of a very moderate character. In Cheshire—partridge shooting opened under pleasant conditions but bags will be light. In East Kent—partridge shooting commenced in brilliant weather. Birds are plentiful. At Lough Ice—the morning opened misty and wet but as the harvest is unusually late, very little ground is yet clear of corn and no shooting at all took place over considerable districts, sportsmen confining themselves to grouse. Partridge, like grouse promises badly many young birds having been drowned by the heavy rains and all over the country the shooting season will be remembered as the poorest for many years. Hares, however, are plentiful. In Leicestershire the weather was beautifully fine. The late harvesting greatly interfered with sport. Birds are backward, and coveys smaller than usual owing to the bad season.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DUCAL ENGAGEMENT.

MISS GOELET'S FORTUNE.

New Yorkers have been taken by surprise at the announcement of the engagement of Miss May Goelet, the millionairess daughter of Mr. Ogden Goelet, to the Duke of Roxburghe. They are said to have suspected that an engagement would be made known shortly, but they are astonished that the news should have come from London. Everyone thought that the formal announcement would come from Miss Goelet's mother, who has been at Newport since the middle of July. Some weeks ago, when questioned as to the report of her daughter's engagement to the Duke, Mrs. Goelet denied it. This denial was issued before the return of Miss Goelet from Europe. Miss Goelet did not go back to America with her mother, who sailed from England on July 8, but remained behind and joined Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in a northern cruise on the yacht North Star, and came to New York with Mrs. Vanderbilt, arriving there on August 15.

By the terms of the will of the late Mr. Ogden Goelet, Miss Goelet's father she inherited jointly with her brother, Mr. Robert Goelet, the income of a trust fund embracing an entire estate of some £8,000,000, in addition to the income left to her mother, and one half of the further residuary estate at twenty-one—she is now twenty-five. She also inherited (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) an income of £100,000 from her father. At her death her share is to go to her children if any. If she has none all the property goes to her brother, who is unmarried. In other words, Miss Goelet has only a life interest in the property.

Three weeks ago at Newport, Mrs. Goelet gave a magnificent ball in honour of the ducal guest. The dresses worn by Miss Goelet were some of the wonderful Paris creations she took over with her. Attended by the Duke, she was declared to be "quite the sensation of the season." Her mother, Mrs. Goelet, it is interesting to note is a sister of Lady Herbert, wife of Sir Michael Herbert our Ambassador at Washington. She rented Wimborne House while in England and entertained on original lines.

This romance (as the "Express" points out) will give an important addition to the growing list of American peeresses of this realm. The other two "reigning" duchesses are the Duchess of Marlborough, who was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, and the Duchess of Manchester, who was Miss Helen Zimmerman. The Dowager Duchess of Marlborough is also an American lady and as the wife of the late Lord William Beresford made a double marriage into the peerage. The Dowager Duchess of Manchester is an American.

Among other American ladies of title are the following:—The present Lady Abinger, the Dowager Lady Abinger, Lady Arthur Butler, Lady William Carington, Countess of Craven, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Viscountess Deerhurst, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Countess of Egmont, Countess of Essex, Lady Fairfax, Viscountess Falkland, Lady Harcourt, Lady Malcolm of Poltalloch, Lady Naylor-Leyland, Lady Newborough, Countess of Orford, Cora Countess of Strafford, Countess of Tankerville, Lady Wolseley.

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF A CASE REFUSED.

THE MITRA-GILBERT CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, delivered judgment at the High Court on Thursday, on the petition of J. Gannor, who applied that the case brought by him against Babu S. M. Mitra, charging him with having committed criminal assault, on Lucie Larrana Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Dorcas Gilbert, the co-accused in the case, now pending in the court of the District Magistrate of Hyderabad, Deccan, may be transferred therefrom to the court of any of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay, and also praying for a stay of the proceedings, pending the disposal of the application.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering the judgement of the court, said that the accused were described in the application as S. M. Mitra and Mrs. Dorcas Gilbert, residents of Hyderabad, Deccan. The application for transfer was made by one J. Gannon, who was styled in the petition as the complainant, and who stated in his petition that the case was originally instituted on his complaint against S. M. Mitra but that the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad had, in ordering further enquiry after the Magistrate had dismissed the complaint against S. M. Mitra, directed Mrs. Dorcas Gilbert to be prosecuted with S. M. Mitra, and had also directed that the case would now be a Crown case, and I should no longer proceed on the petitioner's complaint, and that the prosecution should no longer be left in the hands of private individuals and their pleaders. After referring to s atute 38 and 39 Victoria, chp. 15, section 3, to the Letters Patent establishing the High Court, to the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 226, etc., his lordship said the second accused Mr. Dorcas Gilbert was stated in an affidavit to be a European British subject, and appeared to have so described herself in a deposition sworn by her before she was ordered to be prosecuted in the case. It had, however, been reported to the court that she had waived her privilege to be dealt with as a European British subject before the contentions of the waiver or non-waiver of the privilege could be raised, there was a preliminary point to be considered, and that was whether the present application could be treated as "the application of a party interested." The applicant, J. Gannon, claimed to be a relation of the husband of the second accused, but on his own showing, the prosecution had been taken out of his hands, and was to be conducted as a Crown prosecution by order of the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, an order which appeared to be still in force. The avowed object of the applicant was not to secure an impartial enquiry or trial as regarded the second accused, Mrs. Dorcas Gilbert, but to obtain greater facilities for the second accused to become an approver than the order of the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad permitted. The applicant, in fact, did not occupy, and never had occupied the position of complainant against Mrs. Dorcas Gilbert, and his real object, so far as the second accused was concerned, appeared to be to endeavour to prevent her being prosecuted or tried at all. The court therefore, could not treat the present petition as an "application of a party interested." The court was not disposed to set on its own initiative when there was nothing before it to show that the second accused, in respect of whose prosecution the jurisdiction of the High Court had been invoked had claimed or intended to claim to be dealt with as a European-British subject. Their lordships, therefore, dismissed the petition.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

ENTERTAINMENT AT WARDEN ROAD

Last evening a brilliant entertainment was held at the instance of the Okhamandle Bhatias residing in Bombay. "Vishram Ehuvan" Warden Road, residence of Mr. Parshotam Vishram, to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey on his nomination to the Local Legislative Council. Notwithstanding an address having been presented some time ago by the whole of the Cutchi and Hallai Bhattia Community to the Hon Mr. Vithaldas for the valuable services rendered by him to the community and for the honor conferred upon him, this portion of the Bhattia community wished especially to express their satisfaction at this honor, as Mr. Vithaldas is himself an Okhamandle Bhattia. The hall and grounds were tastefully decorated for the occasion and every arrangement carefully made for the accommodation and comfort of the numerous guests present, who included a large number of leading gentlemen of the Hindu community. A congratulatory address enclosed in a handsome and artistic silver casket was presented to the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, who, in an appropriate speech, thanked his friends for the honor they were doing him. After refreshment, the gathering dispersed.

ENTERTAINMENT AT PAREL.

To meet Rai Bahadur Badridasji Kalkadasji, the president of the Second Jain Conference which closed its sittings in Bombay yesterday, and the delegates to the conference from outstation towns, an entertainment was given last evening by Mr. Jaithabhai Varadhman, leading member and vice-president of Dass Oswal Jain community at Manik Baug, oppsite the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Parel. The conference delegates and other Hindu citizens the majority of whom were followers of the Jain religion began to arrive from 7 p. m. and were welcomed by Mr. Jaithabhai Varadhman and his friends and escorted to the reception hall in the bungalows situated in the midst of extensive garden grounds. The latter which were decorated with flags and bunting in all directions were illuminated with Kitson and gas lights and Chinese lamps. The guest of the evening, the Rai Bahadur, arrived about 8 o'clock, and was cordially welcomed at the entrance gateway by Mr. Jethabhai Nursey Kissowjee, the president of the Dassa Oswal Jain Community, Mr. Lakhamsey Hurjee Mesheri, Mr. Khimjee H. Kayani, and others. At the entrance to the reception hall, the Rai Bahadur was warmly greeted by Mr. Jethabhai Varadhman and his son, and was escorted to his seat in the hall, Mr. Gulabchand Dhadha soon followed, and was received at the bungalow in an equally distinguished manner. Many introductions were made, after which there was the singing of hymns and religious songs by the boys of the "Jain Mangal Mandir" and a native "Oostad." After light refreshments, the company dispersed at a late hour.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE INDIAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

Writing to the "Army and Navy Gazette" from Simla a correspondent says:—"Lord Kitchener is determined to understand the frontier question thoroughly, recognising, as he does, that it is the most difficult problem with which he has to deal as military adviser of the Government. There are so many self-constituted authorities at home who express opinions in season and out of season that his lordship sees the necessity of going over the ground for himself and judging by careful inspection on the spot how matters really stand. He has already made one tour; now he is starting on another, for it is his wish, if possible, to form an absolutely impartial opinion, so that he may be the better able to deal with any questions that arise. In this he is unquestionably wise and his decision ought to be accepted as proof that he is resolved to put the Empire's interests before everything. Lord Kitchener will not be back to Simla until the end of October, so that his tour is not to take the form of a mere casual visit. At each post he calls in at it is his lordship's intention to see everything that it is possible to see. Doubtless he feels that the information he is thus gaining may be of much use to him hereafter, in more ways than one.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, September 23rd, at 4-45 p. m.. (weather permitting).

1. Tent-pegging—Individual—(a) Horses and (b) Ponies.
2. Cucumber Cutting.
3. Cheeroot and Umbrella Race—Competitors will lie down with heads on saddles, 30 yards from where ponies (horses) are held by syces. On the word "go" competitors will light cheeroots, run to ponies, saddle up, buckle both girths, "open umbrella before mounting," and ride a given course. First past post with cheercot alight to win. Syce will leave pony immediately after competitor reaches it. Umbrellas, cheeroots and matches will be provided.
4. Whistling Coon Stakes (Ladies' nomination—The Judges will have a list of well-known tunes duly numbered, and Gentlemen will draw a number to see which time is to be allotted to them. They will then ride a given course to where Ladies are standing, dismount, and hold horse whistle their tune to nominatrix, who will guess tune and write down the name on a piece of paper, and sign it. Gentlemen remount and ride back to starting point, carrying paper, which must be handed in to Judges. First past the post with correct tune to win.
5. Horse Scurry (Distance Handicap).
6. Pony Scurry 14·2 and under (Distance Handicap).

N. B.—Entries for the Scurries must reach the undersigned before noon on Wednesday, the 23rd September, and must state the name and class of horse, and name of rider, together with his approximate riding weight.

T. L. ROBERTS,
A. HILL TREVOR,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

JAIN CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

The fourth sitting of the Jain Conference took place yesterday morning, Mr. Badridasji Kalkadasji presiding. Resolutions were passed recommending the Jain community to discourage certain objectionable customs prevailing amongst them, such as the crying and beating of breasts in public streets on the occasion of a death taking place in a family, feasts held in commemoration of the dead, infant marriages, aged people marrying young wives, marrying girls for the sake of money, and several other things which are calculated to sap the moral and social foundations of the community.

At the afternoon sitting resolutions were passed expressive of the feelings of the Jain community against the authorities of the native state of Palitana for the desecration of their Adishwur temple, and thanking the firm of Messrs. Anundji Nanji & Co., for their exertions in bringing the matter to the notice of the British Government. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Reception Committee for making the Conference a success. It was resolved to hold the Conference next year at Baroda.

The president then in closing the proceedings of the Conference addressed the assembly at great length impressing upon them the necessity of carrying out the various resolutions passed by the Conference. The Victoria Institute for the Blind as well as the Hindu Orphanage were presented with a donation of Rs. 100 each.

Recommendations were then made to try and put a stop to the slaughter of about seven hundred thousand cows and sheep at the Bandora abattoir every year and to induce the Jains to use account books with canvas instead of leather covers. A vote of thanks was then passed to the native states of Baroda, Jamnagger, and Morvi for discontinuing within their respective jurisdictions the sacrifice of buffaloes in the Dussera holidays.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ALLEGED TRESSPASS BY A LADY DOCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, the case was again called on for hearing in which Dr. Manekbai Tarkhad was charged with criminal trespass and mischief by Mr. Dady R. Banaji an Abkari Inspector, Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. M. S. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors, appeared for the accused.

At the outset the Court inquired of the parties to consider if it was desirable to get the matter settled by arbitration.

Mr. D'Souza said nobody would be more glad than himself if the matter were settled by arbitration. He consented to be an arbitrator himself.

Mr. Setalwad said that he was agreeable to the suggestion that had fallen from the Bench. But he was instructed to say that before the matter went to arbitration the complainant should withdraw certain allegations he had made against his client in his information.

Mr. D'Souza said the allegations belonged to the past, and if Dr. Miss Tarkhad denied the truth of them his client as a gentleman was ready to accept her word. Mr. Setalwad said his client could not accept any proposal until all the allegations made in the information against her were withdrawn. Those allegations were unfounded and must be withdrawn unconditionally.

Mr. D'Souza said he was sorry he could go no further than he had done, and if the other party were not agreeable to his proposal the case might proceed.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, barrister-at-law, further examined by Mr. D'Souza, said he carried on negotiations with Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir about the lease of the latter's premises in Gamdevi Road on behalf of the accused. The accused wanted the whole of the premises on lease. However a big bungalow in the compound was taken eventually. Mr. Rustom had told him that he wanted to keep the small place for the Banajis as they seemed to have a great fancy for it, having lived there several years. Thereupon the witness told Mr. Rustom about the inconvenience that would be caused by two tenants residing in the same compound, and asked him to see if he could give the whole of the premises to Dr. Miss Tarkhad. As far as he could remember no admission was made in Mr. Dastur's Court by anybody with regard to the partition in the kitchen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murzban, the witness said when he entered into an agreement with Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehanghir about the latter's bungalow on behalf of Dr. Miss Tarkhad, he had made a distinct stipulation with Mr, Rustom that no portion of the out houses should be common between Dr. Miss Tarkhad and the Banajis.

The case stands adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Oriental Captain E. Spicer, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next brings the following passengers:—

From London.

Chilton Mr and Mrs W	Stapleton Mr J H
Millers Mr and Mrs T S and 2 infant	Strike Mr J
	Silvester Mr J
Tinker, Mrs C J	Silvester Mrs and child
Grrt Mr W S	Keighley Mr
Noel Evans Miss H	Meeham Mr and Mrs and Miss 2 boys
Mill Miss M F	
Simson Mr B	Bates Mr A
Manners Mr E	Watson Mr and Mrs
Best Mr H	Wilde Mrs A C
Jewell Mrs W	Littlejohn Mr E A
Hosking Mr W H	Kenr Singh Mr G
James Mr R	Dyer Mr R

From Marseilles.

Hynes Lieut E F	Smith Capt A
Ostreham M H M	Rennie Mr J G N
Duncan M G	Stewart Lieut
Ingle Lieut Col E	Battye Capt A B
Brough Lieut A	Hailey Mr W W
Scott M P R	Hadon Lt A W
Tata Mr and Mrs R	Monro Mr A
Stuart Capt C R C	Anderson Mr A
Graham M B R	St John Capt R S
Stuart Mrs	Chrystal Mr J P
Foote Rev H	Dunn Mrs
Skinners Lieut and Mrs F E G	Holeman Capt H C
	Limm Mr J
Loch Capt E C	Stuttart Mr T
Woodhouse Genl and Mr	Wills Mr E D A

From Brindisi.

Campbell Mr J S	Ferguson Mr and Mrs G A
Leslie Mr N R	Thomas Mr R C

A STORY OF R. L. STEVENSON AT VAILINIA.

Miss Stubs in her recently published book "Stevenson's Shrine: The Record of a Pilgrimage" tells the following story:—

An English lord came all the way to Samoa in his yacht to see Mr. Stevenson and found him in his cool Kimono sitting with the ladies and drinking tea on his verandah: the whole party had their feet bare. The English lord thought that he must have called at the wrong time, and offered to go away, but Mr. Stevenson called out to him and brought him back, and made him stay to dinner. They all went away to dress, and the guests was left sitting alone in the verandah. Soon they came back, Mr. Osburne and Mr. Steverson wearing the form ofdress most usual in that hot climate, a white mess jacket, and white trousers but their feet were still bare. The guest put up his eye glass and stared for a bit then he looked down upon his own beautifully shod feet and sighed. They all talked and laughed until the ladies came in, the ladies in silk dresses befrilled with lace but still with bare feet and the guest took a covert look through his eyeglass and the gasped but when he noticed that there were gold bangleson Mrs. Strong's ankles and rings upon her toes, he could bear no more and dropped his eyeglass on the ground of the verandah breaking it all to bits.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Burma	1117	Nil	1117
Central Provinces	Nil	8770	8770
Total British Provinces	1117	8770	9887

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Burma	...	...	...	—1,117
Central Provinces	Nil	7198	7198	—1,57
Total British Provinces.	Nil	7198	7198	—2,689

THE GIRASSIA COLLEGE, GONDAL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst, the prizes awarded in the Girassia College, Gondal, as a result of the annual examination, were distributed by Mr. H. O. Quin, Agent to the Governor to Kathiawar. Mr. Quin was accompanied by Mrs. Quin and Captain Beale. H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, together with Kumar Shri Bhojraj, the heir apparent, and Kunvari Shri Bakunerba, were also present.

After Mr. J. F. Hartin, B. A., the Principal, had briefly welcomed Mr. Quin and had reviewed the recent progress of the college, Mr. Quin gave away the prizes, and afterwards addressed the assemblage as follows:—

"At the outset of the few remarks which I propose to make on this occasion, I should like to tender my congratulations in regard to this very excellent institution in which we are now assembled. I should like in the first place to congratulate His Highness on the far-sighted policy which dictated to him the idea of a College such as this, and I wish to congratulate Mr. Hartin also on the success which is attending his zealous endeavours to carry that idea successfully into execution. I had the pleasure this morning of inspecting the college premises and of seeing the boys at their work, and I may say that I came away with the feeling that nowhere had I seen any institution in all ways so admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was created. The building is a worthy addition to the many fine examples of architecture which are to be found at the capital of the State, and the internal arrangements seem to be all that can be desired. The classrooms, the dormitories, and the dining hall, not to mention the very fine hall in which we now are, are all most admirably suited to these purposes, and I should say that there are few, if any, school-boys in India who work and who live under such pleasant and such comfortable conditions as are employed by the boys of the College.

PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE.

The history of the College is one of steady progress. The numbers have increased from year to year and are increasing still to such a degree that the extension of the College is rapidly becoming a matter for the consideration of His Highness. There could be no better proof of the value of the institution. The results of the College work are in every way most satisfactory and reflect great credit on Mr. Hartin, the able and zealous Principal and upon the highly qualified Staff under his direction. When speaking at the Wadhwan Girassia School last year I took the opportunity of saying a few words on the very difficult, and at the same time very pressing, question of the education of the Girassias and on the great value of all institutions established for that purpose. I should like here again just to touch briefly on that point, a point the importance of which, as it seems to me, it would be difficult to over-estimate. Both Government and the Chiefs of Kathiawar are confronted with a problem for which some solution must be found if the welfare of their Girassia subjects is to be maintained. That problem is to preserve the status of the small landholder, who has, as each generation passes, the lapse of time and the increase in numbers brings to each individual a property which is ever growing smaller and smaller; I have no hesitation in saying that the proper lines upon which to attack that problem are the lines which were followed by His Highness when he established the Girassia College here.

EDUCATION OF THE GIRASSIAS.

What the Girassias as a class want is education, and without it I for one fail to see how any measures, political or otherwise, that may be taken can preserve them in the long run from sinking to the state which I regret to say some of them have already reached, a state in which they are little, if at all, better than ordinary cultivators, are indeed hewers of wood and drawers of water. The education of the Girassias will operate in two ways at least. It will enable them to defend themselves against the wiles of the moneylender and to see for themselves the futility of much of that litigation to which they are now so prone, and further it will place them in a position when the need arises to earn their living independently of the land to which they have from time immemorial been attached, but from which owing to extravagance or to custom of inheritance they can no longer obtain adequate subsistence. Every year from this college will go forth a few young men of the Girassia class qualified to hold their own in the conditions in which they live. In this college will have been sown the good seed, and as a little leaven leavens the whole lump, so in course of time will go up, and contains a well-written introduction to the beginning, which we have no doubt will be read with interest. A special feature of the report under notice is the introduction of two plates which faithfully represent the imposing entrance to the Industrial Exhibition Pavilion and the Congress Pavilion.

THE SITARM BUILDING DISASTER.

While the jury in the Sitaram Building case, says the "Voice of India," were expected by the prosecution, and, perhaps a section of the public, to convict Judah Shalom and Sitaram Laxmon, they have convicted the Municipality and the Improvement Trust. Our contemporary adds:—This verdict seems to represent native opinion, which, though at first furious against the responsible builders, inclined subsequently towards making others also to a certain extent sharers in the blame. Negligence presupposes knowledge of consequences but insufficient attention paid to them. What is done out of ignorance cannot be punished as negligence, though we may be inclined to be as angry with the one as with the other. When experts disagree as to the cause of the collapse of a building, it cannot be expected that laymen should have the requisite knowledge to prevent it. A shrewd man of business like Sitaram could not have knowingly wasted his money on a house which was bound to come down even before it was completed. Either tenants should be wise enough not to occupy huge, buildings which have not been certified by a competent person as fit for occupation, or Government through the Municipality and the Improvement Trust, should, as recommended by the jury, ensure a better method of supervision. Though loss of life in this instance has not been avenged by incarceration, the prosecution will have borne more enduring fruit if the jury's recommendation is acted upon.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks:—Bombay had, long before the fatal disaster of May last, obtained the unenviable notoriety of being the place where new, solid-looking structures were in the habit of playing strange pranks, and risking valuable human lives. That, under the existing building bye-laws, very little of guarantee was provided by the Municipality, to the tenants and the public of the houses and buildings they lived in and frequented, was well known: and, even as a test case, neither the Government nor the Municipality could have profited much by the proceedings, which have cost so much good money to the builder of the fallen structure, and trouble and labour to the prosecution. The authorities could not have been unaware of a fact so well known even to the man in the street, that the powers vested in the Municipality—or rather the powers which it had elected to arm itself with—for controlling operations were extremely inadequate, that it was possible to raise structures which would topple down as soon as they were built, and that such flimsy and rotten buildings were being daily constructed in all parts of the town, to house and shelter hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of the city. The trial, if it has served any useful purpose, has shown the public, more clearly than was shown by any previous mishaps, how nominal, and in certain important respects cursory and superficial, is the supervision the Municipal officials keep, or think it is their duty to keep, over building operations in the city. It has shown how the Government have been content for so long with a supervision which they must have had ample opportunities to learn long since was sham and a humbug; and the public cannot but feel that if they had done their duty years ago, as soon as the antics of enterprising housebuilders came more and more into prominence, Bombay would have been spared this crowning evidence of a scandal which has long since made its name a by-word of reproach throughout the whole country.

The "Gujerati" discourses:—The subject of regulating the construction of buildings is surrounded with certain inherent difficulties, and we are of opinion that if similar disasters are to be prevented in future the question will have to be considered in a more dispassionate spirit than has been shown for the moment. For our own part we do not know why in the case of the Sitaram building that collapsed so suddenly, if there was any deviation from the prescribed plans, the owner could not have been prevented within twenty-four hours by an injunction from proceeding, with his building operations. Again some stricter supervision by a qualified engineer can surely be rendered compulsory by law. How far the present building regulations are defective and how they ought to be amended so as to secure public safety is a question for engineering experts to decide. Supervision exercised by the Municipality is under the prevailing system not quite efficient. The same observation applies to the superintending activity of the City Improvement Trust. Though we strongly deprecate legislation in a panic, we are at one with those who urge that in a city like Bombay it ought to be possible to prevent the construction of buildings that tumble down like a pack of cards.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The "Gujerat Mitra" pays the retiring Lord Bishop of Bombay a graceful compliment in the following terms:—The Bishop of Bombay's translation to a higher ecclesiastical office in England will evoke both among the clergy and laity deepest regret. But more than the Christian community the entire native community will feel the loss of the genial head of the Diocese in the Presidency who as a Minister of Christ and as an English citizen has done his best to promote the cause of social and moral amelioration and tried both by precept and example to bring into closer contact the Christian and the non-Christian communities. Dr. McArthur has ever taken a philanthropic interest in the Presidency, and during the famine his Lordship had employed all his energy and great influence in raising the funds and the distribution of relief to people of all classes and creeds. Ever ready to extend a helping hand to the cause of suffering and distress, Dr. McArthur might be said to have brought the rulers and the ruled together to an extent never before done by any one in his exalted position, and it would be no exaggeration to say that he has ingratiated himself with all, high and low, the rich and the poor, with whom he was brought in contact.

THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER MILLER.

The "Voice of India" remarks of the late Law Member of the Viceroy's Council:—A very amiable and accomplished man was the late Sir Alexander Miller. We do not think he held correct views on the subject of the Exchange Compensation Allowance—at least from the Indian standpoint. But on the whole he was in warm sympathy with every movement that made for progress. Sir Alexander was a keen lawyer. With the help of Mr. P. M. Mehta and others he would have rid the country of that rag "The Restitution of Conjugal Rights" but for influential opposition in the Viceroy's Council.

THE INTERREGNUM IN BOMBAY.

The "Rast Goftar" is of opinion that Bombay will not be allowed to suffer in efficient administration while Lord Lamington comes and takes the reins of office. Says our contemporary:—The inconveniences arising from an administrative interregnum are obvious. The Bombay Presidency would be supposed by many to be in this strait at present; and the inconvenience resulting from the sudden departure of Lord Northcote and the belated appointment of his successor, who is not likely to take charge for another three months or so, would have become more apparent even to the man in the street, were it not for the fact that the Presidency is fortunate in having at the moment an exceptionally tried and able official in the person of Sir James Monteath, on whose shoulders the mantle of the Governorship has fallen for the time being. In most of the essentials of a good and capable ruler, Sir James would, it is a matter of common knowledge, be hard to beat; and he is now very ably assisted by two colleagues, whose energy and devotion to duty, as their experience and knowledge of the departments to which they are attached, are so well recognised—the Honble Mr. Fulton, the legal member of the Council and the Honble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who has been called upon to fill Sir James' place during his elevation.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The "Gujerat Mitra" refreing to the election of Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose as the president of the next Indian Congress, says:—In electing Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, as the President of the next Madras sessions of the Indian National Congress, the leaders of the Congress have done only a deserving, though tardy, act of justice to one whom all India might claim as one of its few truly great patriots. Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose has, it may be remarked here, rendered splendid service at one time in championing the cause of the people of this country both here and in England, and was indeed the foremost among the pioneers of the Congress movement. Certain differences, however, drove Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose into seclusion, and so complete had been his ostracism with this political movement that the valuable service he had at one time rendered to the country were completely obliterated from the memory of the people.

REPORT OF THE LAST INDIAN CONGRESS.

The last Indian Congress was held in the city of Ahmedabad, and the "Praja Bandhu" a paper of that city, thus notices the report of the Congress:—We desire to congratulate the members of the Reception Committee of the last Congress held in this city on the promptitude with which they have brought out the report of the Eighteenth Indian National Congress. The report is on the whole very well got up, we have every reason to hope that the college impressions of these boys and their manifest qualifications will stir up amongst their relatives and their acquaintances feelings which will lead to the spread of that education, which we desire. In establishing and maintaining this college His Highness's action has been as far-sighted in conception as it has been liberal in execution, and I feel that it is not Gondal only but the whole province which owes to him a debt of gratitude.

I am told that there is some misconception abroad as to the attitude taken up by the Agency in regard to this college. It is of course the fact that the Agency have an institution of a somewhat similar nature at Wadhwan, and it is true that education is somewhat more expensive than it is here, and that consequently some parents may desire to send their children to Gondal rather than to Wadhwan. Well all I can say is that in my opinion there is plenty of room in Kathiawar for both. The systems of education and the conditions of living vary, and there will always be boys for whom the Wadhwan school will be specially indicated. It has its own recognized place in the educational system of the Province as has the college here. There should be no feeling of unfair competition between the two, and I may say that the Agency will be only too glad to obtain the advantages of this college for boys whose circumstances render it undesireable that they should be sent to Wadhwan."

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of prizes.

THE SOMALILAND GUN-RUNNING.

CHARGES AGAINST A LONDON FIRM.

DENIAL BY MESSRS. TIMES AND HARMAR

Serious charges are made by Reuter's special correspondent at Aden against a London firm.

Having been closely identified with the trade in rifles and munitions of war in Muscat and the ports of the Persian Gulf, the firm, says the correspondent, has now been traced as one of the principal sources of contraband rifles and ammunition which reach Somaliland from France and England. These sources have been traced through the location of agents in Harrar, Jibutil, Marseilles, and Manchester, and by the discovery of a variety of trade marks, bills of lading, and invoices dealing with shipments of arms via Manchester and Marseilles and thence to Jibutil.

In the trade in arms in the Persian Gulf a similar prominent part has been borne by an Anglo-Indian firm located in Bombay, Muscat, and London.

In each case identification has been complete, and the information implicating the two firms of the most comprehensive kind.

Since the beginning of the operations in Somaliland, the correspondent says, an aggregate of three million rounds of Lee-Metford ammunition has been shipped by the London firm referred to, which trades with Jibutil and Harrar, and there have been equally large shipments of Lee-Metford and Gras rifles.

The discovery of these facts, it is expected, will result in a definitive check being put to the illicit trade in rifles in Somaliland.

The message from Reuter's Aden correspondent blaming "a London firm" for supplying the Mullah with arms has called forth denials from various traders, among them Messrs. Times and Harmar, who trade largely in the Persian Gulf.

Seen by a "Daily News" representative, Mr. Harmar, of that firm, said his firm was, he believed, on account of the Baluchistan case, the Anglo-Indian firm referred to in the Aden message. But they had sent no arms to Jibutil at all; and though they sent Martini rifles to Muscat, those were certainly not in large numbers, and were openly entered in their returns to the Government, and there never had been an Express or Lee-Metford among them. There were a dozen or fifteen firms who shipped arms from this country to those parts at one time or another, but the total of all the consignments was insignificant compared with the reports. As a matter of fact, the trade was done by the French, and to stop it the Government would have to direct its addresses to our friends at Paris. Most of the ammunition that went out from England, added Mr. Harmar was made by Messrs. Kynochs, the managing director of which firm was Mr. Robert Chamberlain, brother of the Colonial Secretary.

According to a decision of the courts of Vienna the marriage of a man who declared himself to be of no creed is invalid.

At a welcome accorded to the Rugby foot-ball team that visited Australia, Mr. Seddon hinted that state assistance might be forthcoming to permit a New Zealand team to visit England next year.

The extreme poverty to which many members of the Austrian aristocracy are reduced is illustrated by the arrest at Prague of Baroness——, a girl of seventeen, who works as a general servant, and is accused of a petty theft from her employer.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. John Hassall, whose posters are such a feature of London's streets, and whose humorous drawings rank amongst the best of their kind is a Canadian by brith and discovered that he was an artist in a curious manner. Quite out of fancy he sent some sketches up to a London weekly, whose editor astonished him by accepting them. This gave Hassall the ambition to become a great artist; he studied three years on the Continent, and then came to London to do so. He has succeeded quickly and his name is now known nearly all the world over. Most of his

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE "Broad Arrow" writes:—It is true that India contributes towards the training expenses of the soldiers it receives, but the contribution does not nearly represent the actual cost to the country of raising men in sufficient numbers to maintain the Indian white Army, while as regards administration the demands of India, which are preferential, render it almost impossible to organise an efficient force for Home necessities. To relieve the War Office of the duty of providing India with troops would be to solve the problem of Army organisation, but of course such a settlement of the question is not to be thought of. The defence of India is an Imperial responsibility, and such an obligation could not be effected by departmental differences. The War Office has a duty to perform and it will continue to discharge it. But it is as well that the country should understand the strain on its resources, both in men and money which the call involves. The Indian Army, which is supposed to be supported entirely from Indian revenues, is actually maintained at a loss to Imperial funds, while India claims and is allowed to assert the right of intervening in the administration of the general service, because the rules the War Office makes are generally applicable to British troops. . . . It is not only in large questions such as the scale of the soldier's pay that India has been permitted to interfere and obstruct. For years almost it refused to be a party to the amelioration of the position of medical officers, although the Medical Department was breaking down and had become discredited owing to its treatment by the authorities, and more recently, in regard to the pay of junior regimental officers, India has opposed concessions which would materially have assisted Mr. Brodrick's efforts to render the Service a possible profession for men with small means, India, indeed, has consistently refused, and is still refusing, to fall in with any plan which would popularise the Army, and although constitutionally it rests with the Home Government to settle these questions, India being bound by its decisions, it has been the practice to consult India before making changes of regulations which affect the white troops in its payment and to await India's concurrence before their introduction. Mr. Brodrick has, we believe, in some cases recently departed from this practice. Having failed to obtain India's concurrence to a reasonable proposal within a reasonable time he has acted without it, and more than one regulation benefiting the Service has been introduced by him under the authority he exercises as Secretary of State for War and a Member of the King's Government. And he will have the support of the Service and of the country if he pursues this policy of independence still further. The Indian Government has been permitted to obstruct the administration of the Army too long.

It is amusing to observe how the Americans have inherited not only the political, but also the administrative vices of the Mother Country! Amongst ourselves it is a common causes of complaint that the British officer is so generally compelled to dispense hospitality to foreigers and others upon behalf of his country at his own expense. A notable example of the same hardship in the case of the Americans has been furnished by the visit of the United States squadron to European waters, during which the officers have been obliged, for the credit of Uncle Sam, to keep open house. The result, says the "Army and Navy Journal," is that every officer of the squadorn has been put in debt to the extent of 50 per cent, of his pay for the ensuing three months! The Americans are very English in some of their ways. Like us, they are ready to waste millions in the public service, but most reluctant to expend a few hundreds for so ignoble a purpose as cheapening the cost of living for their officers.

No time has been lost in taking steps for the formation of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The Buzard, sloop, is to be fitted out at Sheerness for service as drill ship for the London division: she will be equipped with an armament of modern quick-firing guns and stationed near Blackfriars Bridge, somewhere near the spot where the old rainbow, and afterwards the Frolic, were moored in the days of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. By permission of the Fishmongers' Company intending recruits for the London division can apply to Chief Petty Officer Goodyear at Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge, between the hours of ten and five daily, Sundays excepted. Brighton, too, is moving in the matter. Previous to the disbandment of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers eleven years ago, the Brighton corps, which formed part of the London brigade, was one of the smartest in the country, and was maintained at the maximum strength until the last. So strong was the feeling that the corps should not be allowed to wholly lapse that the Brighton Naval Volunteer Cruising Club was established. The movement towards the formation of a local corps is well afoot, and it is understood that Hon. Lieut. A. H. Sutherland, late R. N. A. V., who was the first commanding officer of the old Brighton corps, and Mr. A. H. Fry, who was sub-lieutenant commanding at the time of its disbandment, are engaged in taking the preliminary steps, and it is probable that before long a company will be formed. It is hoped also to form companies at Hastings, Eastbourne, and possibly Bexhill, and in time to have a complete division in the county. The matter is well in hand and bids air to prove thoroughly successful.

At the request of General de Negrier the new uniform which is under trial for the French army, popularly described as the "tenue Boer," appears in the grand manœuvres. The 21st Regiment of Infantry, which was present at the Longchamp review, will be present during the operations of the 12th and 13th Corps, although it belongs to neither of them. Only the soft felt hat and the tunic will be worn, the material being too heavy for the pantoloon, but if the effect should be judged satisfactory, the uniform will be made in a lighter stuff.

The "Basler Zeiting" is apprehensive of the purposes of Germany in building so many forts in the neighbourhood of the city of Basle, which promises soon to be almost surrounded by a circle of fortifications. Surveys have been made, and it appears to be intended to construct forts in the first instance on the heights between Folgaesburg and Wenzweiler in Alsace; secondly, on the Tulliuger; thirdly, on the Kaferholz near Otlingea; fourthly, on the Junjhoz near Lorrach; all four dominating Basle and its Rhine bridges. These German fortifications are recognised to be dangerous, although it is known that the real purpose is to check the possible advance of a French army coming through what is known as the trouee de Belfort to seize those bridges. The "Zeitung" suggests that a counter fortification should be put in hand on the Bruderholz, Gempen, Hiebenbach, and Pattein.

The launch of the Dominion at Barrow by the Duchess of Argyll makes three ships of the King Edward VII. class in the water the name ship and the Commonwealth being already afloat. There remain on the slips the New Zealand and the Hindustan. In consenting to perform the christening ceremony, Princess Louise signified her continued interests in the Colony of which her husband was for five years governor-general. The ceremony was in every way a success, and the weather by a good luck all that could be desired. We have already describe the ships of the class, and the Dominion differs from the King Edward VII. only in regard to her boilers. These, sixteen in number, are of the Babcock and Wilcox water-tube type, whereas in the King Edward VII the Admiralty combination is supplied. Some interesting facts in connection with the armament are supplied by the Vickers firm. The principal guns in the Dominion may deliver their 850lb. projectiles with 48,000 foot-tons of energy, the effective range is about twelve miles, and at six miles each projectile is capable of perforating armour 9ins, in thickness. These guns weigh fifty-seven tons. From each roadside there may be fired per minute eight projectiles of 850lbs., eight of 380lbs., and forty of 100lbs., with a total weight of 13,840lbs., and an aggregate energy of 836,232 foot-tons. The bow fire of the Dominion comprises per minute four projectiles of 850lbs., eight of 380lbs., and sixteen of 100lbs., making 8,040lbs. of projectile delivered, with a collective energy of 483,904 foot-tons. The thirty-two small quick-firing guns mounted in the ship can discharge in a minute 280 projectiles of 12lbs., 300 of 3lbs., and 4,800 rifle bullets.

MR. W. J. DAVIS, the secretary of the National Association of Amalgamated Brassworkers, who has been chosen by the Labour Party in West Birmingham to contest Mr. Chamberlain's seat, is probably the best-paid trade-union official in the country, his salary being well over four figures. Mr. Davis has one hobby, the collection of old coins, in regard to which he has written a book; and a year or two ago when his treasures were dispersed they created almost a record in prices.

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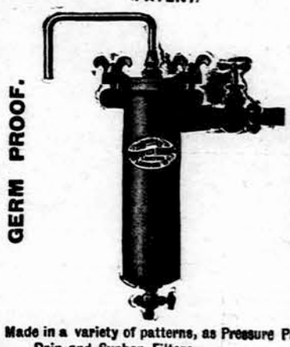

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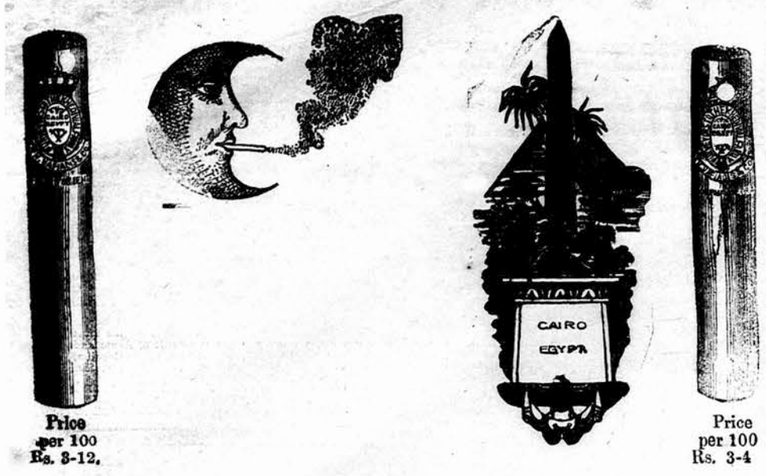

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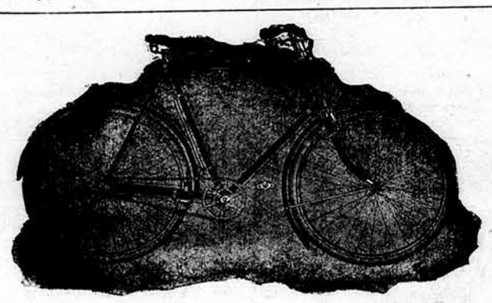

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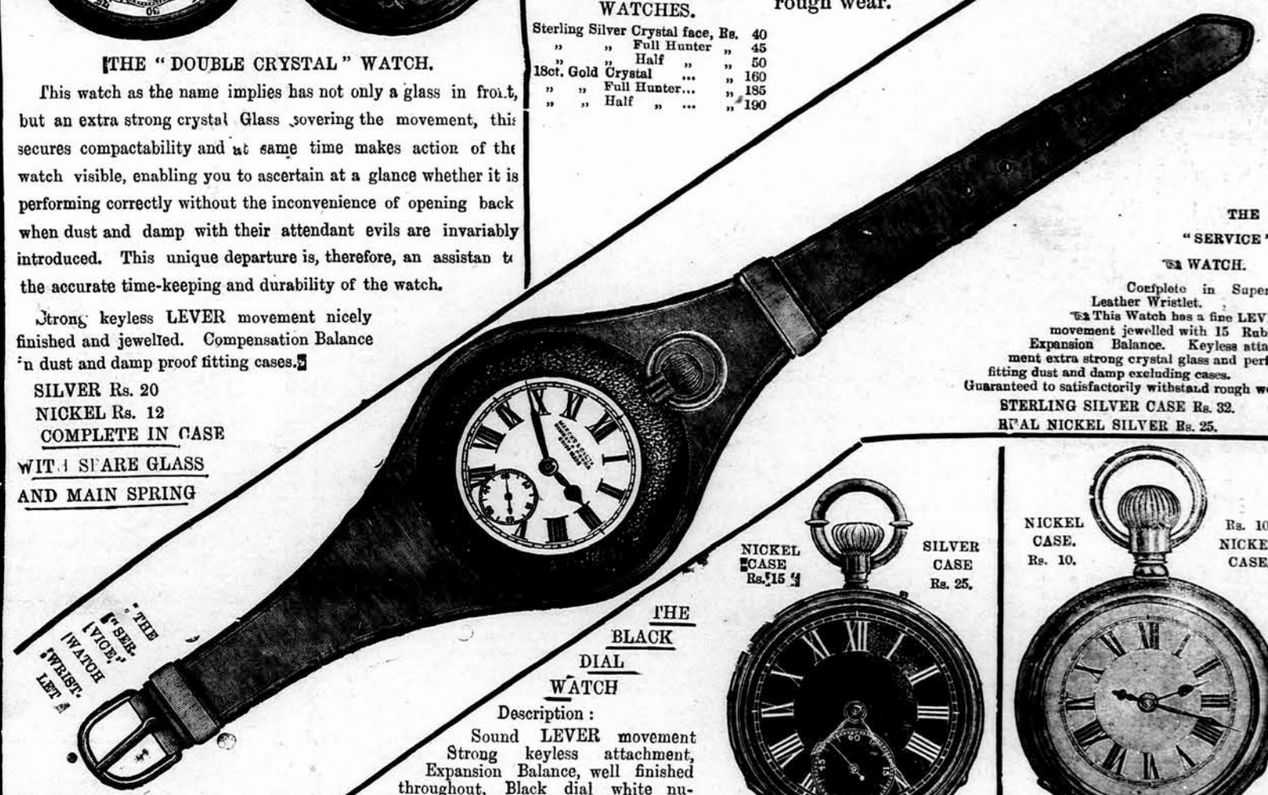

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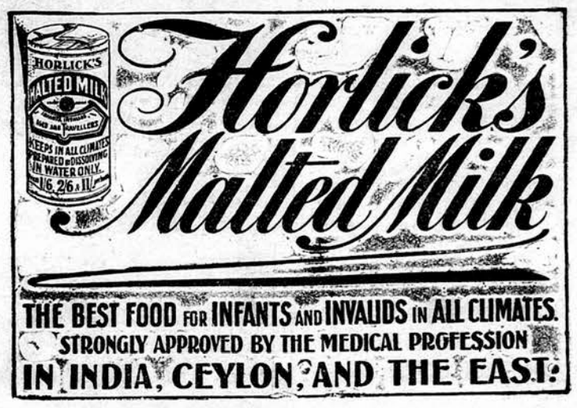

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